Paint-Varnish Technicians Hold Regional Meetings — Page 41

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 148 No. 20 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — November 12, 1945

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Vol. 148 No. 20 — New York, 7, N. Y. — November 12, 1945

I.G. Farbenindustrie Data Now Available

A comprehensive economic survey disclosing for the first time the methods of operation of the I.G. Farbenindustrie is now available for distribution to the public, the Department of Commerce, has announced.

The survey includes data on I.G. Farbenindustrie output of light metals, dyestuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, synthetic rubber and other products, and on fuel and power requirements and sales policies.

This operational and other hitherto secret information on the I.G. Farbenindustrie was prepared during June and July, 1945, by German industrial and scientific personnel of the concern under the direction of Lt. Col. A. E. Link, Chemical Warfare Section, U. S. Army.

Also discussed are I.G. Farbenindustrie industrial acquisitions in territories conquered by the Germans, as well as information on the cartel's position within the German chemical industry; its sales; sales organization; prices of various types of products; and expenditures on research and new plants.

The survey is available in microfilm form only at a charge of $6 to cover cost of reproduction. In addition there are available 4 rolls of microfilm covering supplementary material in the original German. These rolls were prepared by the Army in Germany under difficult conditions and portions of them are not in good shape. They will be available, however, for those who are interested in obtaining them for $24. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and should be forwarded with the order to the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

German Petroleum Industry Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Preliminary progress reports on investigations made by teams of the Technical Industrial Investigating Committee into the German petroleum industry, and an account of an interview by Major D. W. Adamson with Professor R. Kuhn, president of the German Chemical Society, were made public November 8 by the Office of Publications Board of the Department of Commerce.

The Adamson report, Index Report No. 1, is a five-paged document in which the following information is contained:—(1) Brief account of the organization of academic organic research in Germany; (2), account of work on '3065', a synthetic benzil derivative claimed to rival penicillin in its therapeutic value, and (3) an account of preliminary work on unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbons for the treatment of inflammation and of mustard gas burns.

Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Buys Plant

Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company has purchased an 18 acre, 181,000 square feet, plant in New Brunswick, N. J. The plant consists of twenty-three heavy brick construction, concrete floor buildings with railroad siding and warehouses.

The company, which moved to its present location in 1934, celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1944. The company has in addition to its Orange plant, branches and warehouses in Boston, Atlanta, Kansas City, and Los Angeles.

Phillips Gets Sugar Research Foundation Job

Dr. Ralph F. Phillips, formerly assistant professor of organic chemistry at the University of Utah, has been appointed assistant scientific director of the Sugar Researh Foundation.

N.Y. Freight Rates Discussion Nov. 13

The New York State Public Service Commission has announced that at its session beginning November 13 it will consider an order for the suspension and investigation of a proposed 10 percent increase in intra-state freight rates filed by railroads operating in New York State.

N.J. Standard Patents Ordered Returned

Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, jr., has ordered the Alien Property Custodian to return to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey all patents the company bought prior to 1939 for $35,000,000 from the I. G. Farbenindustrie, which were seized by the government and retained by it since March, 1942. The seizure was made under the provisions of the trading with the enemy act.

Judge Wyzanski ruled that the government could retain title only to those licenses and patents that Standard Oil obtained from the German trust after the start in Europe of World War II.

Col. Noh in Winthrop Sales Post December 1

Appointment of Lt. Col. Joseph G. Noh as vice-president in charge of sales and promotion of Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., has been announced. Now on terminal leave, preceding his honorable discharge, Colonel Noh takes over his new duties December 1.

Since 1942, Colonel Noh has served as director of purchases for the medical department of the U. S. Army, directly administering the procurement of all medical supplies purchased by the medical department for the U. S. Army, International Aid, American Red Cross and other agencies served by the War Department.

From 1929 until he entered the army, Colonel Noh was vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in charge of the wholesale divisions in St. Louis and Wichita, Kansas. From 1927 to 1929, he was executive director of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He was professor of pharmacy at Purdue University from 1925-27, and from 1923-25, associate professor of pharmacology and pharmacognosy at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy.

Flaxseed Crop Subsidy Set

The Department of Agriculture announces that it will support flaxseed production in 1946 by acreage payments or otherwise at an average level equivalent to $3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis.

The exact method by which farmers will be assured of an average return of $3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, will be determined and announced before new crop flax begins to move to market next year. A general announcement is being made at this time so that farmers in such early producing States as California, Arizona, and Texas may plan their farming operations with this information in mind.

Chadeloid Appoints Mayers Research Chief

The assignment of John W. Mayers, formerly with Monsanto Chemical Company, to direct the research and development program to be undertaken for the Chadeloid Corporation has been announced by Dr. E. L. Luaces, president of the Commonwealth Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Surplus Drug Sales Discount For Public Health Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

A 40 percent discount is to be allowed by surplus property disposal agencies on orders from non-profit public health institutions for surplus drugs, medical and health supplies under provisions of regulation No. 14 issued November 8 by the Surplus Property Administration. The same discount is to be granted on purchases of surplus goods by non-profit educational institutions, and is to be allowed whether the purchase is made by the institution itself, or by a state or local government acting on its behalf.

Other non-profit institutions may purchase at "fair value," which is a price not to exceed the lowest price offered at any trade level at the time of acquisition.

The SPA said that the new regulation is designed to put into effect the policy expressed in Section 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. It is designed to channel surplus goods on the basis of need to non-profit school systems, libraries, universities, research institutions, hospitals, medical or sanitational institutions.

Property to be acquired on a preferential basis includes not only goods directly used for health and education, but those needed for operation purposes, such as plumbing equipment, heaters, machines, laboratory supplies, desks and text-books.

An institution's eligibility for a discount will be determined by the Federal Security Agency, which recently established an Office of War Property Distribution (OPD Oct. 15) to assist the SPA in channeling surplus drugs to state and public institutions. Appeal from the decision of this Office can be made to the Surplus Property Administrator.

The United States Public Health Service will handle and review applications involving medical institutions, while those from educational institutions will be passed upon by the Office of Education, both of these agencies being under the Federal Security Agency.

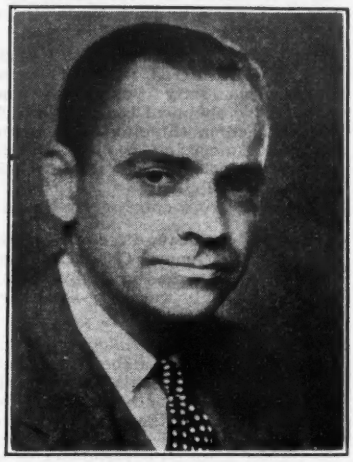
To ensure placement of property where it will actually fill a need, FSA will require a certificate with each application, stating that the property is for the applicant's own use and to fill an existing need; and, further, that propery thus acquired will not be resold within three years of the date of purchase without the written consent of the disposal agency.

Meanwhile, sales of surplus drugs and other medical items in regular commercial channels, which have been held up for several months by the disposal agencies pending working out this new procedure for state institutions, are to be resumed shortly. A new edition of the Surplus Reporter listing all the items ready for disposal is now in preparation.

A change in pricing policy is expected to go into effect with the issuance of the contemplated list. It is understood that highly marketable items are to be sold in the future on a fixed price basis, while others will continue to be sold to the highest bidders, as in the past. No decision has been made as yet, however, on the question of selling branded articles back to original manufacturers at prices less than acquisition cost.

Citro-Chemical Names C.P. Walker President

Charles P. Walker, jr., has been elected president of the Citro-Chemical Corporation of America, Maywood, N. J., a subsidiary of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore. Mr. Walker, who will assume his new duties January 1, succeeds Walter W. White, who is retiring from active management of the company.



Charles P. Walker, Jr.

Mr. Walker, who will relinquish his duties as manager of the New York branch of Merck & Co., December 31, is a native of New Haven, Conn. He started his business career with the Merck company in 1930 soon after his graduation from the Wharton School of Business Administration of the University of Pennsylvania in 1930.

John F. Neill will succeed Mr. Walker as manager of the New York branch of Merck & Co.

Antitrust Law Immunity Certificates Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

All but twelve out of 215 antitrust law immunity certificates issued by the chairman of the War Production Board to permit wartime pooling of industrial facilities, patent rights and technical information, had been revoked on November 1, Chairman Krug has announced.

The certificates were issued under section 12 of Public Law No. 603, enacted June 11, 1942, which provided that if the WPB chairman, after consultation with the attorney general, should certify that any act or the omission of any act was requisite to the prosecution of the war, such act or omission should be considered in the public interest and not subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

General Electric Plans Calif. Resins Plant

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., plans the construction of a plant in Anaheim, Calif., for the manufacture of glyptal alkyd resins. The plastics divisions of the G-E chemical department is planning an additional plant at Anaheim for molding thermo-setting and thermo-plastic materials and for fabrication of laminated materials.

Jap Monopolies Ordered Dissolved

Dissolution of the Japanese monopolies was ordered by General Douglas MacArthur last week in order to "aid Japanese economic development along peaceful democratic lines."

The order instructed the Japanese government to set up a holding company liquidation association to direct the dissolution under indirect Allied control. This order affects the holdings of the four greatest financial families in Japan, which are Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasude Zaibatsu and their holding companies.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 8, 1945	Nov. 1, 1945	Nov. 10, 1944
133.8	133.5	132.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Eggs, and plant drugs, and aromatic oils contributed heavily to the further strengthening of price views in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. There was a small movement in both directions in organic chemicals; heavy materials did not get out from under the lethargy of uncertain market progress.

Price advances so far exceeded reductions in every sense that the general average for the markets was substantially lifted. More largely because of some bottom-collapsing a year ago, this year's average is now above the 1944 level.

The volume of market interest and activity continued to show very little, if any, signs of expansion. Backlog orders are being diminished, but the supply of most materials for new commitments still appears to be around the corner. Much of the expected new buying interest is likewise out of sight.

Mint Oils Output Estimated for 1945

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of 467,000 pounds in the combined production of peppermint oil and spearmint oil this year over that of last year is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Total production is estimated at 1,921,000 pounds, of which 1,609,000 pounds are peppermint, against 1.454,000 pounds last year when peppermint oil output totaled 1,226,000 pounds.

The increase was the result of an expansion of acreage this year, plus a better yield per acre than last year. The estimates are based on September 1 conditions of the crops and are subject to revision in the final report of the board in December.

Production of mint oils by States this year, compared with that of last year, follows:—

Peppermint

	Pounds— 1945	1944
Indiana	624,000	425,000
Michigan	450,000	308,000
Ohio	8,000	4,000
California	32,000	29,000
Oregon	308,000	300,000
Washington	187,000	160,000
Total	1,609,000	1,226,000

Spearmint

Indiana	224,000	162,000
Michigan	88,000	66,000
Total	312,000	228,000

Bids Wanted

Boric Acid:—480 5-pound containers, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 197, opening November 13.

Carnauba Wax:—100 pounds, Business Manager, Justice-Bureau of Prisons-Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.; invitation 17-1411, opening November 13.

Chlorine, Noninflammable Liquefied:—15 150-pound drums, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Marion, Ind.; invitation 46-128, opening November 16.

Glue, Liquid:—Chief, Commodity Section, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 5S-37598, opening November 19.

Lard:—157,982 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 35-S, opening November 23.

Lard Substitute:—157,982 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 35-S, opening November 23.

Paints:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 5S-35796, opening November 19.

Paraffin Wax, Special:—1,200 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 130, opening November 16.

Starch:—86,240 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 46-S, opening November 21.

Gulf Oil Corporation

	1945	1944
6 months June 30...	$25,276,762	$21,414,517
Per share	2.78	2.36

Obituaries

Dr. Eugene C. Bingham

Dr. Eugene Cook Bingham, former head of the department of chemistry at Lafayette College, died in Easton, Pa., November 6. He was fifty-six years of age.

Dr. Bingham was born in Cornwall, Vt., and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1899. He obtained his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1905 and studied abroad at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Cambridge.

Dr. Bingham was a founder and chairman in 1929 of the Society of Rheology. In 1921 Dr. Bingham was awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Franklin Institute for his development of an improved form of a variable pressure viscometer.

Edward Thompson

Edward Thompson, retired president of Thompson & Co., paint manufacturer, Pittsburgh, died November 7. He was eighty-five years of age. Until his retirement in 1936 he had been associated for fifty-six years with the firm, founded by his father in 1847.

Max Zagat

Max Zagat, founder and president of the Pan American Chemical Company, dissolved several years ago, died last week in New York at the age of eighty-four.

Born and educated in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, Russia, he came to America sixty years ago and founded the chemical company which was engaged in shipping medicine to Central American countries. He later entered the real estate business, retiring in 1931.

Surviving are a daughter and a son.

Henry B. Landeau, director of operations for the General Chemical Company, New York, died in Derby, Conn., November 3. He was sixty-five years of age.

John J. O'Donnell, sales representative for Pratt & Lambert-Inc., died in a hospital, St. Louis, October 31, following a two-month illness. Sales representative for the company since January 1, 1915, and later district manager, Mr. O'Donnell covered the Eastern Missouri and Southern Illinois territory until his recent illness. Surviving are his wife, four daughters, and two sons.

Andre Claude Roux, superintendent and manager of the Velvet Textile Company, West Haven, Conn., died November 4 in Hartford, Conn. He was sixty-two years of age.

Penicillin Technical Pool Exemption Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Certificate No. 189, issued December 7, 1943, which provided exemption under the antitrust laws to companies working concertedly on a program for synthesizing penicillin, is to be withdrawn June 30, 1946, it is announced by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, in a letter to the Attorney-General.

No information is available from the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which sponsored the synthesis project, on how much progress has been made in this direction. The project is a joint effort by British and American experts and all reports are still classified confidential. It is thought probable, however, that some information on progress may be available early next year.

F.W.D.A. Midyear Set for February 5-7

The midyear meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held on February 5 to 7 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. John A. Crozier, manager of the Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., is president of the association, and F. S. Dieterich, vice-president of the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., is chairman of the manufacturers' committee, which will handle the details for both the midyear meeting in February and the annual meeting planned to be held early in September, 1946.

N.Y. Paint Association To Discuss Markets

Marketing outlooks in the paint industry will be discussed at a luncheon meeting, November 20, of the trade sales and industrial maintenance groups of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

L. C. Hart, vice-president and general sales manager of the finishing materials division of the Johns-Manville Corporation and president of the Construction Council, will talk on "America's Challenge to the Building Industry." Edgar C. McIntosh, of the Washington executive personnel of the Federal Housing Administration, will present, "Opportunities for Paint Sales from the FHA Program and Financing." He will be assisted by Thomas Grace, State FHA director, and Stanley White, district director.

The luncheon will start at 12:15 p.m. in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The charge will be $2.50.

Late Market Developments

Quicksilver Higher

Prices for quicksilver ended the week at the higher levels of $108 per flask for spot goods and $103 per flask, at Pacific coast mines. The market in Spain stands at levels so high as to have stopped exports to this country. For some weeks a steady strengthening of the market has prevailed and such strengthening advanced the market last week.

Fertilizer Shipped by UNRRA

Fertilizers supplies shipped by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from the Western Hemisphere to liberated areas totaled 75,333 long tons as of the end of September, according to Herbert H. Lehman, director general.

Glycerin Approaches Crisis

Insufficient domestic production of crude glycerin and the inability of refiners to secure crude in foreign parts has brought the glycerin market closer to a real crisis. Three of four large refiners quote prices at ceiling levels and have dispensed with normal differentials between chemically pure, high gravity, and dynamite grades. The three refiners are reported quoting all three grades in tanks at 18c. per pound. The remaining refiner quotes refined at 17c. per pound, high gravity at 16½c. and dynamite at 16¼c. But none of them have enough glycerin to meet demand and most of them oppose the idea of price ceilings being raised. Refiners have fought a real fight for maintenance of stabilized prices and they feel that to raise ceilings now would be to lose the last battle in the campaign for price stabilization.

Domestic Flaxseed Receipts

Receipts of flaxseed totaled 191,433 bushels at New York, shipped by rail from the Northwest during the past week.

Soybean Crop Estimate

Soybean crop was estimated at 109,646,000 bushels as of November 1 by the Crop Reporting Bureau, compared with 196,587,000 bushels October 1 and last year's production of 192,863,000 bushels. The ten-year average was 86,732,000 bushels.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 2 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	807,444
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	20,908,549
Benzol	gals.	2,634,817
Coaltar	gals.	9,774,322
Creosote oil	gals.	543,962
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,291,910
Phenol	lbs.	152,989
Toluol	gals.	526,963
Xylol	gals.	118,991

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 148, No. 20, November 12, 1945. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Shell Transfers Buller

The Shell Chemical Company has announced transfer of R. F. Buller from Los Angeles to the main office in San Francisco; J. E. Toevs, technical representative in the Los Angeles area, will succeed Mr. Buller as district manager of the Los Angeles sales office.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Great Britain can be expected to limit her imports for the next several years, even with the four or five billion dollars we are proposing to loan her, to food, raw materials for her factories, and such other essentials that cannot be secured within the empire. This is the opinion of most experts in Washington, who see little prospect that finished materials will figure very large in our trade with that country until Britain can get back on her feet financially.

The British economy is completely dependent upon large imports of food and raw materials. Before the war, Britain imported two-thirds of her food and most of the raw materials for her factories. In order to make up for the loss of investments and other "invisible exports" as a result of the war she will have to increase her exports by at least 50 percent over the prewar level in order to buy the same volume of imports she bought before the war.

There are two aspects to the British financial problem — short-term and long-term. Most pressing is the immediate problem of paying for the food and raw materials that she must import. The long-term problem is to increase her exports to a volume sufficient to make up for the losses of investment and other income and to pay off her indebtedness overseas.

Food and Drug to Move

The Food and Drug Administration will have a new address in a couple of weeks. Whoever it is in Washington whose principal job seems to be to keep the various agencies on the jump from one location to another, has concluded that FDA should move over to the Social Security building —and that's where it soon is to be.

Only the administrative section and the drug division is to be moved at this time; the FDA laboratories and other divisions will remain, for the time being, in the South building where the agency has been located for years. Later they will move over to the new building. FDA is an agency of the Federal Security Agency and the idea seems to be that at least a part of all FSA activities should be lodged under one roof.

Abaca Is Big Crop

From all indications presently available at least one warborn industry in the Western Hemisphere—abaca production in Central America—is here to stay. Although the planting of this ropemaking plant was started back in 1925, it was purely an experiment: the war and the loss of the Philippine source of supply put production on a commercial basis.

The story of abaca parallels that of cinchona in some respects, though in reverse. Cinchona was a native of South America but transplanted to Java which became the source for 95 percent of the world's supply of this vital antimalarial. Through years of experimentation, the Dutch were able to double and sometimes triple the alkaloid content of the bark. The abaca plants of Central America came originally from the Philippines where production averaged about 1,000 pounds per acre. Scientists have been able to raise the production of abaca in Panama to around 4,000 pounds per acre.

Abaca is now being produced in quantity on five plantations of 27,500 acres in four Central American republics which this year will produce 25,000,000 pounds, and next year production may go to 45,000,000 pounds or 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly half the U. S. consumption of abaca in 1939.

Margarin Getting a Break

Margarin producers are beginning to make progress in their fight against the dairy bloc and are more optimistic now than they have been for years over prospects that some of the restrictive legislation now on the statute books of the States and the Federal government will be repealed.

Members of the industry threw a luncheon here this week to report that there was no State legislation passed last year that further hampered the industry. There was plenty of it introduced, but nothing ever became of it. It begins to look like the tide of restrictive measures has reached its peak and with a little pressure at the right spots can be started swinging in the other direction.

Headway also is being made in Congress. There is more than a bare indication that the house agricultural committee may reopen hearings on bills to repeal some of the margarin taxes and an even chance that the legislation might be reported. There is still a lot of educational work to be done on the rank and file of the members to get it through both houses, however.

History of WPB Efforts

A history of the war production effort, based on the experiences of the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies is being prepared by Dr. James W. Fesler, chief of the WPB Policy Analysis and Records Branch. Both failures and successes are to be analyzed and the entire record should prove a useful guide in any future national emergency.

But, the probabilities are that only a portion of the history will ever be made public. Much of the information gathered by WPB will be kept under wraps because its publication might reveal secrets that should not be divulged, and its usefulness to industry, therefore, is considered doubtful.

For example, the work of the Chemicals Bureau can be expected to be reported in the published document only in the most general terms. It probably will tell the story about carbon black, penicillin, DDT, and other products that caught the public eye, but little can be expected on the many other problems that had to be solved by industry and the government.

Clearing Bureau News

The disbanding of the Office of Censorship immediately following the end of the war and the Office of War Information shortly thereafter has been viewed in most quarters as a healthy sign pointing in the direction of restoration of the freedom of the press as it had come to be recognized prior to the war. But, there are growing indications that too broad a view of the move should not be taken.

There are a number of people in the government who liked the wartime censorship program and would like to see it continued in some form or other in peacetime. What appeals to them mostly is that it acts to hold down criticism of governmental activities. The idea that one department should not make an announcement that concerned another department until the latter department looked over the statement and "cleared" it for publication made it possible for all to sing the same tune.

The feeling that this procedure should be continued in the future stems from OWM. Last week the heads of the various publicity divisions of the government were called into conference to discuss the advisability of going back to the "clearance" system. They were reported to have voiced loud and long protests against it, but no one thinks that it has been laid to rest yet.

Expense Accounts and Taxes

The Treasury is being flooded with protests from employers over a recent decision affecting the information returns which employers must make concerning payments to employees. Issued a month ago, this ruling gives a much broader interpretation to the term, "compensation," and its purpose is just now beginning to dawn on employers.

Employers have been accustomed to reporting payments of $500 or more of wages, salaries, annuities, commissions, or compensation in any form. But, the new decision (T.D. 5480), if taken literally, requires reports on all advances or reimbursements made for traveling or other expenses.

—*Continued on page 53*

Naval Stores Council Formed by Gum Trade

Out of the recently formed gum naval stores industry planning committee there has sprung a naval stores council, organized at Valdosta, Ga., November 7, to represent four branches of that industry with four members and, later, to include in its membership all the other branches of the business. As now constituted, this council represents the crude gum producers, turpentine and rosin processors and dealers and factors.

The four members of the council chosen from the gum naval stores industry at its organization are:—J. Cheshire Nash, of Savannah, Ga., president of the Columbia Naval Stores Company; Harley Langdale, Sr., of Caldosta, Ga., president of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association; Charles C. Gillican, of Brunswick; Ga., vice-president of the Filtered Rosin Products Company, and Arthur L. Brogden, of Jacksonville, Fla., president of the Turpentine & Rosin Factors, Inc., who has been elected chairman of the council.

The council is planning to affiliate itself at some later date with the National Forest Products Council.

Permanent organization of the gum naval stores planning committee has also been effected with Mr. Brogden as chairman and with Thomas J. Taylor, Jr., of Mobile, Ala., affiliated with the Taylor-Lowenstein Company, as vice - chairman. Subcommittees have been appointed to study and advise the naval stores council on marketing and grading of rosin, research, advertising, and problems of production and finance. The committee is scheduled to meet December 12 to hear reports of these subcommittees.

Agriculture Dep't Lists Product Inventories

OPD Washington Bureau

The first of a series of monthly reports has been issued on food and agricultural product inventories held domestically by the Department of Agriculture. The basic commodity inventory covers products which came under the former Office of Basic Commodities. These commodities, with some exceptions, are those acquired by the department in carrying out price support commitments, or those held as collateral for commodity loans.

Basic Commodities

	Owned outright	Held as collateral
Flaxseed ....bus.	591	16,309
Oil, cocoanut	47,646	.....
Cottonseed ....tons.	4,258	.....
Herring ....tons.	300	.....
Linseed ....tons.	8,999	.....
Menhaden ....tons.	1,439	.....
Neatsfoot ....tons.	315	.....
Palmkernel ....tons.	9,052	.....
Palm ....tons.	6,124	.....
Rapeseed ....tons.	5,571	.....
Sardine ....tons.	1,240	.....
Sesame ....tons.	201	.....
Sunflower seed....tons.	7,624	.....
Tung ....tons.	1,395	.....
Oils, vegetable (1944).tons.	8,774	.....
Peanuts ....tons.	3,527	7,011
Rosin ....dms.	.....	22
Soybeans ....bus.	2,816,621	2,461
Turpentine ....gals.	3,508,248	.....

General Commodities

Acetic acid, glacial, U.S.P.....lbs.	137,120
Fertilizers, insecticides, etc....lbs.	5,300
Fishmeal ....lbs.	68,900
Flavoring extracts, food colorings, etc. ....tabs.	2,925,000
Hops ....lbs.	28,326
Milk, dried....lbs.	132,506,336
Naval stores....tons.	837
Oils, marine-animal....lbs.	1,469,440
Vegetable ....lbs.	2,507,823
Oleomargarin ....lbs.	22,676,778
Pectin, dry....lbs.	14,000
Rennet powder....lbs.	882
Salt ....lbs.	210,932
Shortening ....lbs.	1,227,937
Soap and related products.....lbs.	17,303,270
Soapstocks ....lbs.	60,321
Starch, laundry....lbs.	307,728
Vitamins and preparations....lbs.	874,934
kilos.	24,297
M/U.	2,683,421
Tablets 340,385,000	
Yeast ....lbs.	61,200
Tablets	2,232,000

Leather Finishes Price Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Price ceilings have been established for services of applying certain finishes to base-coated fabrics to simulate leather, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The services include spraying to change base color, stencilling, topping and embossing. Reductions ranging from 6 to 16 percent have been made in price ceilings for the service of japanning base-coated fabrics to produce artificial patent leather.

CPA Bureaus Staff Appointments Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Staff appointments of the three Civilian Production Administration bureaus dealing with Reconversion Priorities, International Supply and Demobilization, have been announced by Administrator J. D. Small.

The Bureau of Reconversion Priorities, directed by Lincoln Gordon, will be composed of the four following divisions and their respective directors:—Controls Readjustment Division, Lucius F. Foster; Special Assistance Division, Frank V. Connolly; Compliance Division, Morris S. Verner; Inter-Agency Division, John C. Houston.

In the Bureau of International Supply there will be three divisions headed by Robert C. Turner, including the Exports Division headed by Mose L. Harvey, the Imports Division headed by David Horton and the International Allocations Division headed by R. Benjamin Whiting.

Administrative Divisions in the Bureau of Demobilization of which G. Lyle Belsley is chief will include the following: Budget Administration, A. Lester Granet; Personnel Management, Carlton Hayward; Administrative Services, C. Sterry Long; Policy Analysis and Records, James W. Fesler; Recording Secretary, J. Joseph Whelan; Production Research and Development, Dr. Ely C. Hutchinson; Procurement Policy, Robert A. Irwin, and Industrial Statistics, David Novick.

Chemical Plants Offered by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the agency designated by the Surplus Property Administration to dispose of surplus producers and capital goods as well as manufacturers facilities, is offering for or lease the following:—

Two chemical plants which were operated by W. F. & John Barnes Company, Rockford, Ill., and Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The brick factory buildings, completely sprinklered, with 27,400 square feet occupy ½ acre at Rockford. The project includes machinery and equipment for the production of gerium oxide grinding compounds. The Baltimore property, 11¼ acres, is occupied by a group of steel, wood and cinder block buildings. The main structure of which is sprinklered. The structures have a total square footage of 113,140. All utilities are available. Equipment includes machinery, furniture and fixtures.

Demuth Glass Works, Inc., Parkersburg, W. Va., has 12 3/5 acres of leased land occupied by one steel and brick construction of 37,800 square feet and is equipped with sprinkler system. Equipment includes machinery for the production of glass tubing and ampules. Plant has all utilities together with a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad siding.

Dolomite Products Company, Rochester, N. Y., was equipped to build utility barges. Property consists of 2½ acres.

—*Continued on page 53*

Dow Chemical Plans Plastics Expansion

A projected $15,000,000 expansion in plastics production facilities of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been outlined by Dr. Willard H. Dow, the company's president. About $2,250,000 worth of new construction is already in progress, he said, the balance being represented by a continuing extension of facilities to be added over the period of the next five years. The Dow Chemical manufactures four basic plastic materials, 'Styron,' 'Ethall,' 'Sarazi' and 'Styralay.'

McCullough Assistant To OPA Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

Max McCullough, of Dallas, Tex., has been made assistant to Price Administrator Chester Bowles. Leon Bosch, associate director of the Food Rationing Division, has been named to succeed Mr. McCullough as Deputy Administrator of the rationing department. Mr. McCullough succeeds T. Donnolly, who has returned to the University of New Mexico, where he is head of the department of government.

What's NEW at NYQ

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

7 September 1945

Mr. Irving McKesson, President
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Incorporated
99-117 North 11th Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Mr. McKesson:

Your company has played a very important part in producing the equipment and supplies which have been such a decisive factor in winning the war. You and your associates and employees must have a deep sense of satisfaction as you look back upon your accomplishments on the war production front.

Now that the war is won, I want to express to you the gratitude and appreciation of the Army Service Forces for the magnificent achievements of your organization.

The energy, initiative, and efficiency which industrial concerns like yours have demonstrated in the war effort give me complete confidence that the problems of transition to normal peacetime production will be met with the same effectiveness as those of war time and will be as swiftly and as successfully solved.

With all good wishes for the future, I remain

Very sincerely yours

BREHON SOMERVELL
General, Commanding

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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Beta-beta'-hydroxyethylamino-ethylamide of Castor-Oil Fatty Acids

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541-682) in making, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes, emulsifying agents of low melting-point and water-soluble detergents, wetting, and foaming agents resistant to acids and alkalies and insensitive to calcium and magnesium.

Betamethoxymethoxyethyl Borate

Chemical—New compound claimed (U.S. 2298186) interesting to chemists.

Methylidene Dialphamethyl-acrylate

Resins—Claimed (Brit. 542642) as clear, hard, water-insoluble, somewhat brittle resin, polymerizable with vinyl compounds.

Potassium Tetraiodoterephthalate

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2247-880) as nontoxic, soluble, X-ray contrast agent.

Sodium Zincates Hydrous

(*Na_2O:ZnO ratios from* 100:1 *to* 2:1; *combined water content approximately* 50 *percent of zinc oxide content by weight*)

Chemical—Basis for making colloidal suspensions of zinc oxide or zinc hydroxide.

Heat and Power—Treating agent for boiler water.

Metallurgical—Zinc source in zinc-plating processes.

Miscellaneous—Clarifying agent for cannery waste waters, factory effluents, and other industrial waste waters.

Water and Sanitation—Purifier for water supplies.

Triethyl Phosphate

Insecticide—Solvent (Brit. 407356 and addition to 324962) for alkyl sulphonamides in making solutions which can be diluted with benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and other solvents for impregnating wool, fur, hair, feathers, and fabrics, to render them mothproof).

CWS Research Director Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Alden H. Waitt as director of research and development for the Chemical Warfare Service and the awarding to him of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit for his work in preparing the United States to meet gas warfare offensively and defensively, is announced by the War Department.

His appointment as director of research and development grows out of the reorganization underway in the department in the reconversion of its activities from war to peace. His is a newly established office.

With twenty-eight years of chemical warfare duty with the air and ground forces to his credit, Gen. Waitt brings practical technical and field experience to this new post which assumes particular importance because of wartime advances in in-

—Continued on page 66

A.S.T.M. Meeting In Buffalo June 24

The executive committee of the American Society for Testing Materials has just confirmed an earlier decision to hold the forty-ninth annual meeting of the society in Buffalo from June 24 to 28, 1946, and in conjunction therewith to have the Seventh Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Related Equipment. The 1946 Spring meeting of the society will be held in Pittsburgh during the week of February 25 to March 1.

Stark Co. Head Back

Lieut. Com. E. C. Stark, due for an early official discharge from the U.S.N.R., after forty months of service, is re-assuming his duties as owner of the J. W. Stark Company, Detroit. The Stark Company represents the Standard Alcohol Company, Stanco, Inc., which is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of N. J.; the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, the Swift Manufacturing Company, the Plastex Trim Corp., and other automotive and chemical manufacturers selling in Michigan and Northern Ohio.

T.G.A. Scientific Section To Meet December 6

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will hold a meeting in the Biltmore hotel, December 6. The program follows:—

Morning Session

Address of welcome by H. L. Brooks, president of Toilet Goods Association.

"Determination of Lead in Cosmetic Materials," John J. Kress, of the Bristol-Myers Company.

"The Effect of Polyols on Emulsions," M. G. deNavarre, of Maison G. deNavarre Associates.

"The Electron Microscope," Dr. James Hillier, of R.C.A. Laboratories.

"The Action of Anti-perspirant Creams on Fabric," Ruth R. Bien, of Good Housekeeping Bureau Laboratory.

"Stabilization of Oil-in-Water Emulsions with Monoglycerides," Wm. G. Alsop and Jos. H. Percy, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

"Straws in the Wind," Dan Dahle, chief of the Cosmetic Division, Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency.

Afternoon Session

"Skin Protective Preparations Issued by the Quartermaster Corps," R. Paul Schreiber, of the Office of the Quartermaster-General.

"Investigation of the Heavy Metals Test of the United States Pharmacopoeia," W. W. Edman and C. H. Bundy, of Ralph L. Evans Associates.

"Pharmacology of Cosmetic Agents," Erwin Di Cyan, director, Di Cyan & Brown.

"Methods and Apparatus for Testing Lipstick Yield," Orville Davenport, of Allied Products, Inc.

"Forecasting Consumer Reaction," Herbert Heinrich, of Kolmar Laboratories.

"Cosmetic Formulations Employing Non-Ionic Emulsifiers," Wm. C. Griffin and Dr. R. S. Rose, Jr., of Central Research Laboratories of the Atlas Powder Company.

"Wartime Developments with Peacetime Potentials," R. Panteleoni, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Condon Is Confirmed As Standards Director

Dr. Edward U. Condon, nominated by President Truman as director of the National Bureau of Standards, was confirmed unanimously to this post by the senate November 2 and immediately chosen by Senator Brien, chairman, as scientific adviser to the special senate committee on atomic energy.

Dr. Condon succeeds to the post of director of the Bureau of Standards left vacant by the retirement of Dr. Lyman Briggs.

Senator McMahon also announced the appointment of James R. Newman as special assistant to the atomic energy committee. Mr. Newman, a New Yorker by birth and a lawyer by profession, has been connected with the deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion since May, 1945, as adviser on scientific matters.

Plant Food Council Discusses Fertilizer Requirements

OPD Washington Bureau

A series of conferences were held this week in Raleigh, N. C.; Columbia, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., by the American Plant Food Council, Inc., with farmers, agronomists, leaders of research and control for a discussion of reconversion problems as they affect the farmers, with particular emphasis on fertilizers.

The meetings, presided over by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, who has announced his plans to retire from congress at the close of this year to take over presidency of the Council, were held first in Raleigh, November 7, moved to Columbia the following day and wound up in Atlanta, November 9.

Postwar agricultural needs as related to the economical use of paint food was the theme of the sessions which were featured by round-table discussions on farm, agronomic and research problems. Harry B. Caldwell, secretary-treasurer, emphasized to the groups attending the sessions that through the coordinated efforts of the farmers, their leaders and agricultural officials, an intelligent fertilizer-use program can be provided looking toward the inevitable farm-reconversion period ahead.

Topics up for discussion were "Fertilizer Needs," "Fertilizer Trends," "The Economics of Fertilizer Use" and "Need for Uniformity in Fertilizer Recommendation and Control Laws."

Among the speakers at the Raleigh meeting were:—Edwin Pate, president of Dixie Guano Company, Laurinburg, N. C.; Col. J. W. Harrelson, chancellor of North Carolina State College; Ralph B. Douglas, chairman of the executive committee of the APFC; Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, professor of agronomy of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, assistant director and head of the agronomy department of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. E. R. Collins, extension agronomist; Dr. L. D. Baver, dean of agriculture and director of North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; and D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina.

Columbia Meeting

The Columbia meeting heard the following speakers:—

George Cage, Anderson Fertilizer Co., Anderson, S. C.; Dr. H. P. Cooper, director of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and the following from Clemson College:—Dr. R. Frank Poole, president; Dr. C. G. Peebles, assistant agronomist; Dr. G. H. Collings, professor of agronomy, and Dr. D. W. Watkins, director of the South Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

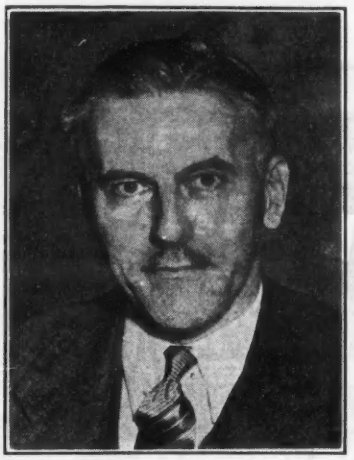
Atlanta Meeting

At Atlanta the speakers were John E. Stanford, president, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta; Dr. H. P. Stuckey, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. W. S. Brown, director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Dr. Paul W. Chapman, dean of agriculture of the University of Georgia, and Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia.
drops in the Winter period.

Van Winkle to Leave FDA for AMA Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Walton Van Winkle, in charge of the new drug work of the Food and Drug Administration, plans to resign next April to become secretary



Dr. Walton Van Winkle

of the Therapeutic Trials Committee of the American Medical Association and assistant secretary of the A. M. A. Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry. The Therapeutic Trials Committee is expected to be ready to function by that time.

Dr. Van Winkle has been with the Food and Drug Administration for approximately four and a half years. He joined the agency as assistant chief of the division of pharmacology and a year later was placed in charge of all the work on new drug applications under the drug division headed by Dr. Robert P. Herwick.

Metals Society Elects C.H. Herty President

Dr. Charles H. Herty, jr., of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been elected president of the American Society for Metals. He succeeds Dr. Kent R. Van Horn, of the Aluminum Company of America. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-President, A. L. Boegehold, of the Research Laboratories Division of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit; treasurer, Dr. H. K. Work, of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; trustees, John Chipman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and W. E. Jominy, of the Chrysler Corporation, Chicago.

Dr. Herty was born in Athens, Ga., October 6, 1896, and after preparatory schooling at Asheville, attended the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1918 with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering. During 1918 and 1919 he was engaged in the Chemical Warfare Service and in 1924 received his D.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After serving as physical chemist with the United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, from 1926 to 1931, Dr. Herty became director of research, Metallurgical Advisory Board, Pittsburgh. Joining the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1934 as research engineer, Dr. Herty was appointed assistant to vice-president in 1942.

Dudley Medal Awarded To W.N. Findley

American Society for Testing Materials has awarded the Charles B. Dudlay Medal to W. N. Findley, assistant professor of theoretical and allied mechanics at the University of Illinois, for his paper on "Creep Characteristics of Plastics."

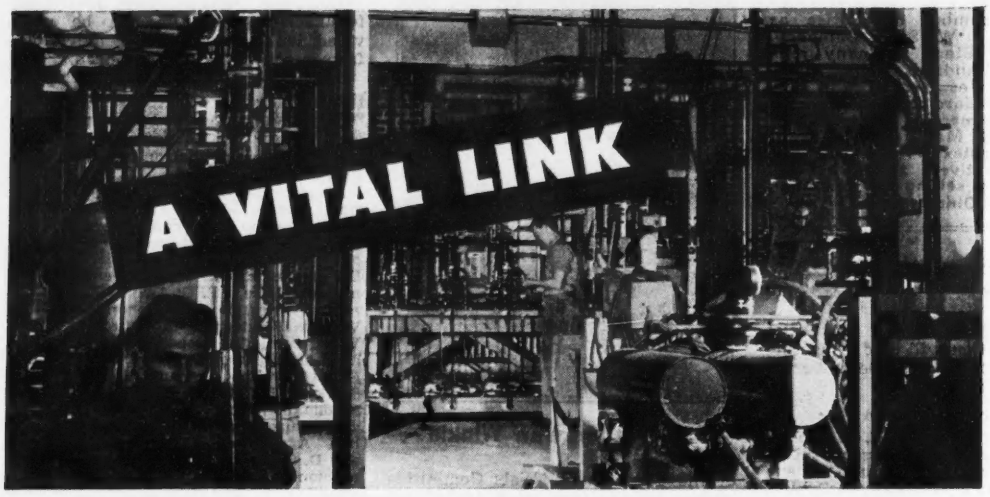
Rubber Study Group To Meet November 20

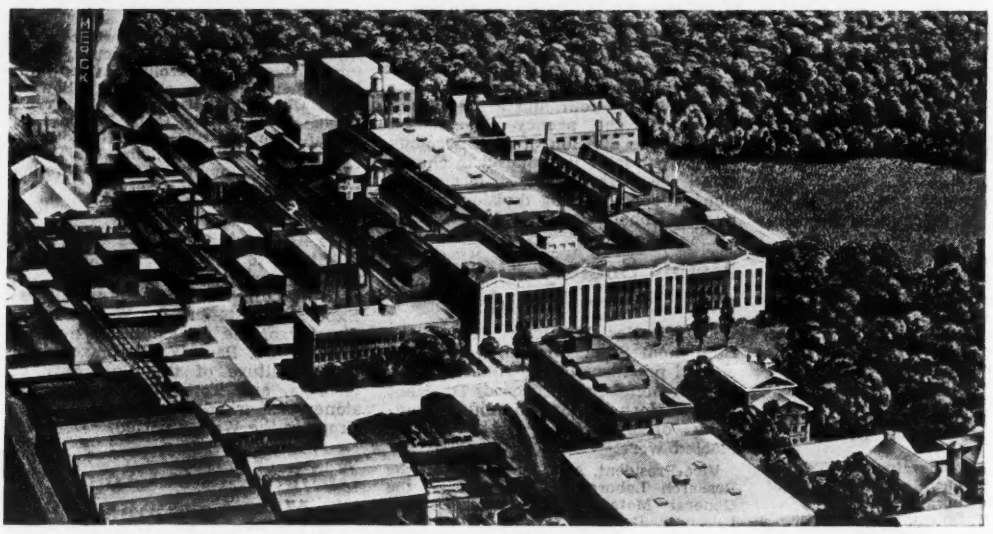
OPD Washington Bureau

The Rubber Study Group, set up by the Department of State early this year to consider postwar rubber problems, will hold its second meeting November 20 in London. The first meeting was held in Washington last January. The purpose of the meeting is to carry a stage further the studies of the postwar rubber situation which were begun at the previous meeting.

Donald D. Kennedy, chief of the International Resources Division of the State Department, will be the United States representative. He will be accompanied by W. T. Phillips and J. N. DuBarry from his staff, by H. B. Gugbee, attache of the American Embassy in London, and by the following members of the departments Rubber Advisory Panel:—

P. F. Litchfield, chairman of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; John L. Collyer, president of B. F. Goodrich Company; Harvey S. Firestone, jr., president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; H. Stuart Hitchkiss, chairman of the Cambridge Rubber Company; A. L. Viles, president of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.; George M. Tisdale, director of the Rubber Development Corporation; and George White, jr., deputy director of Rubber Reserve.



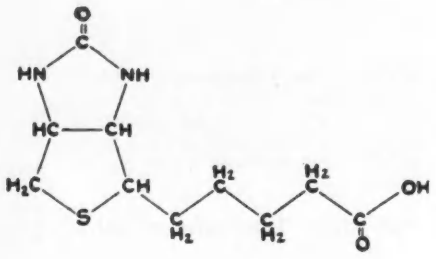


Following the development of a new medicinal agent in the Merck Research Laboratories, it becomes the responsibility of the Pilot Plant to develop practical manufacturing processes. In the Pilot Plant, every step in the required production of a new product is charted and analyzed and, when necessary, new machinery and procedures are devised to achieve the desired results, Merck Pilot Plants produced the first significant quantities of such vitamins as Thiamine, Pyridoxine, and Biotin, and here, too, the world's first appreciable clinical supplies of Penicillin were processed. Truly, the Pilot Plant is a vital link between the laboratory where minute quantities of some new drug or chemical are created and the factory where eventual large-scale production of that material is achieved.

★ ★ ★

PURE BIOTIN

Now Available



Pure Biotin, identical with the natural product, has been produced by a total synthesis accomplished by chemists in the Merck Research Laboratories. This achievement marks another milestone in the remarkable series of important discoveries and advances made by Merck chemists and their collaborators in vitamin research. We are pleased to announce that pure Biotin now is commercially available. For the present, however, supplies of this newly synthesized member of the vitamin B complex are necessarily limited.

★ ★ ★

BIOTIN
MERCK

Newly Synthesized Member of the Vitamin B Complex

BUY and HOLD U. S. Savings Bonds for Security

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 8, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, divd.....lb. .06 - .07

Methyl (see 39).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59

standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24 50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,999 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,999 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .56 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Bromera, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[2] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms..lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, a.l.,[1] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,3] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .25
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.67 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic),
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[5] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22

Acid, maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .18½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[2] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[1] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric,[4] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.05
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split),
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works, tanks, works.....lb. .11¾- .16½ .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .06¼- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 20,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs..... ....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls... .....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .62 - .76
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls...lb. 2.06 - 2.14
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 2.01 - 2.09
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.53
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, divd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ¼c per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .085- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Denatured,[1] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .61 - .63
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .52 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .61 - .63
tanks, E. Works.....gal. .52 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD28H, dms., c.l.....gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60½- .63½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62 - .65
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, th prices are the same as those for SD27 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing c harge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62 - .65
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —

Tankcar sales require written authoris tion by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13¾

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alpnanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .87¼- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .89¼- —
tanks, works.....gal. .84¼- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1290- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs...lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .13
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .01 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Alumina hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al ($(OH)_3$) dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, coml. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_2 content). ton.63.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17⅛
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.63 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports.....ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[2] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .16 - —

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Amyl acetate ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.90
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16¾- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.cs. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo. 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-320° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Barbasco root,[2,5] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 29.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fb. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .70 - .85
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.85
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Proprionate, bots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Slicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.65
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.48
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[1] channel, compressed.

B&A Ammonium Thiosulfate

(60% Solution, Technical)

NON-VOLATILE

NON-INFLAMMABLE

READILY SOLUBLE

Whether you plate tableware, jewelry or airplane bearings, you can bring your product "bright from the bath" by the addition of Baker & Adamson Ammonium Thiosulfate. When used in silver cyanide plating, this B&A purity product changes the appearance of the plate from the normally dull or matte deposit *to a bright, smooth finish*. Subsequent buffing, burnishing or polishing operations are reduced to a minimum, with attendant savings.

B&A Ammonium Thiosulfate Solution is a clear, colorless liquid virtually free of metal impurities. Unlike ordinary brighteners for silver plating, it is *non-volatile and non-inflammable. It is soluble*, too . . . no delays for messy mixing; just add it directly to the bath.

Leading manufacturers of silverware are already enjoying the advantages of B&A Ammonium Thiosulfate Solution in their operations. Why don't you? For full information, write or call the nearest Sales and Technical Service Office below. No obligation, of course.

Setting the Pace in Chemical Purity Since 1882

BAKER & ADAMSON *Reagent and Fine Chemicals*

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Black., carbon, channel compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 68%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70

Blue, iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda)
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdatad, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.56 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.36.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99¼% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .26 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 5.20 - 5.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .06¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
burnt, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —

Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .09½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- — —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- — —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- — —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1810- — —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- — —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- — —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- — —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- — —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- — —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- — —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- — —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - — —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- — —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- — —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- — —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- — —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- — —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - — —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - — —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - — —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - — —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½ —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17 —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- — —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- — —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd.lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.57.00 -60.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -33.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESITE CALCINED Indian

CAUSTIC POTASH
CARBONATE OF POTASH
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER, High Purity
TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.
CREAM OF TARTAR U.S.P.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Calcium chloride, liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton.	7.50	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.	18.00	-34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.	28.00	-44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery, C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $5.50 per ton over paper bags.		
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb.	.25	- .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb.	.52	- —
dms.....lb.	.57	- .59
cns.....lb.	.70	- —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glutamate, kgs.....lb.	1.50	- —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.25	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	1.75	- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.	4.04	- 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb.	.21	- —
USP, bbls.....lb.	.35	- .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.28	- .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.22½	- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram.	.10	- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.	75.00	- —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb.	.07	- .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb.	.08	- .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs. 100 lbs.	11.40	-18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb.	.06	- .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0635	—
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb.	.0645	- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.15½	- —

Calcium silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06	- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	45.00	- —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.	50.00	- —
luminous, tins, works.....lb.	1.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb.	.49	- .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb.	.13¼	- .19¼
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb.	1.00	- 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb.	2.44	- 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb.	No stocks	
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.	.42	- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb.	.44½	- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb.	.45	- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	.48	- .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.69	- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	.71	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.82	- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.83	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	.84	- —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb.	3.20	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides.....lb.	No stocks	
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb.	4.50	- 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal.	.70	- 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type..lb.	.74	- .75
Canadian, bgs.....lb.	.76	- .77
Dutch, bgs., futures.....lb.	.70	- .72

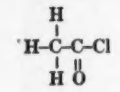
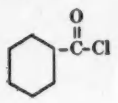
Caraway seed, Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb.	.67	- .68
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb.	No stocks	
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb.	.66	- .69
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb.	.75	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.27	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, works.....lb.	.21½	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08	- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.73	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.97	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.00	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.27	- —

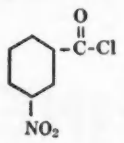
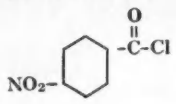
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., Zone 4, 53½-gal. dms., c.l....gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.	.90	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal.	1.07	- —
l.c.l. .....gal.	1.17	- —
USP, cbys.....lb.	.17	- .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Mo., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.		
Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb.	1.50	- 1.60
medium, cs.....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb.	.98	- .99
India, cs.....lb.	.96	- .97
green, bgs.....lb.	.67	- .68
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.	.50	- —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram.	2.90	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.	37.80	- —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb.	8.43	- —
dms., works.....lb.	7.68	- —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.	.55	- —
dms., works..1,000,000 units.	.50	- —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb.	.66	- .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb.	.43	- .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb.	.08¾	- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb.	.24	- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb.	.24¼	- —
less than 20, same basis. lb.	.24¾	- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb.	.25½	- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb.	.25¾	- —
less than 20.....lb.	.26¼	- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb.	.21	- .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb.	.22½	- .24½
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb.	.26	- .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.	86.00	-87.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.	12.00	-13.00
synth, bots.....lb.	10.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb.	1.90	- —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls.....lb.	.50	- .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.....lb.	.22	- .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb.	.30	- —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb.	.36	- —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs. works....lb.	.48	- —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.. lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs., works....lb.	.46	- —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn.. 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works...lb.	.48	- —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works.....lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb.	.52	- .53
Roman, bls., futures.....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	31.25	- —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works. ton.	31.00	-33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.	35.00	- —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.	40.00	-41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton.	44.00	- —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton.	23.05	- —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton.	20.00	- —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.	30.20	- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.	41.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,8] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.22	- 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.47	- 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs.	2.62	- 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs.	7.46	- 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	8.21	- 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works....ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.	9.50	-15.50

Hooker Acid Chlorides Meet a Wide Range of Needs

WHILE the Hooker chemicals listed below are all acid chlorides, their properties and characteristics are such that among them you will find chlorinating agents and intermediates for the manufacture of dyestuffs, plasticizers, and a wide variety of other organic compounds. Whether you work with soaps or dyes, with pharmaceuticals or lubricants, if you use chemicals, some of the acid chlorides may make your work easier.

Brief descriptions and some of the uses of these acid chlorides are given below. Technical Data Sheets and samples will be furnished when requested on your letterhead. For more information consult our Technical Staff for help on how Hooker Chemicals can solve your specific problems.

PRODUCT *Chemical Formula and Molecular Weight*	DESCRIPTION & USES
Acetyl Chloride CH_3COCl; 78.5 	Clear, colorless to pale yellow liquid. B. R. 5° incl. 51°C. To introduce acetyl group into organic compounds. Manufacture of intermediates, dyes, and pharmaceuticals. Reagent in manufacture of sulfonated fatty bodies.
Benzoyl Chloride C_6H_5COCl; 140.5 	Clear, colorless liquid. Boiling point 198°C. To introduce benzoyl group into organic compounds. Manufacture of benzoyl peroxide, benzophenone, benzyl benzoates, synthetic perfumes, dyes, pharmaceuticals.
Carbonyl Chloride (Phosgene) $COCl_2$; 98.9	Liquified gas. F. P. −126°C. B. P. 8.2°C. Manufacture alkyl and aryl chlorocarbonates and dicarbonates; Michler's ketone; dye intermediates; metal chlorides and anhydrides; pharmaceuticals; perfumes.

PRODUCT *Chemical Formula and Molecular Weight*	DESCRIPTION & USES
Metanitrobenzoyl Chloride $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$; 185.5 	Yellow to brown liquid partially crystallized at room temperature. Last crystal point 28° to 31°C. Manufacture of dyes for fabrics and color photography; pharmaceuticals.
Paranitrobenzoyl Chloride $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$; 185.5 	Yellow crystalline solid. M. P. 70°C minimum. Manufacture of novocaine; dyes.
Sulfuryl Chloride SO_2Cl_2; 135.0	Light yellow liquid. B. R. 2° incl. 69.1°C. Reacts with organic acids to form other chlorides and anhydrides. Chlorinating agent to produce chlorphenol and other chlorination reactions in organic synthesis.
Thionyl Chloride $SOCl_2$; 119.0	Clear, yellow to red liquid. B. R., refined grade, 75° to 78°C. Manufacture organic and chlorides and anhydrides, alkyl chlorides from corresponding alcohols.

Butyryl Chloride **Caprylyl Chloride**
Propionyl Chloride **Pelargonyl Chloride**

HOOKER RESEARCH *Presents*

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL OLEATE

$CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{:}CH(CH_2)_7COOCH_2OC_4H_7$

Here is a recently developed Furfural derivative that is winning a place for itself in the plastics field. Chemists working with plastics will find this Hooker chemical an excellent plasticizer for imparting flexibility at low temperatures to polyvinyl chloride. It is also used as a plasticizer with other film-forming materials. It is a yellow to light brown oily liquid. Boiling range at 16 mm is 200° to 285°C. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohols, esters, ketones, hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents. Tetrahydrofurfuryl Oleate is now available in commercial quantities. Samples and Technical Data Sheet 343 will be furnished gladly when requested on your letterhead.

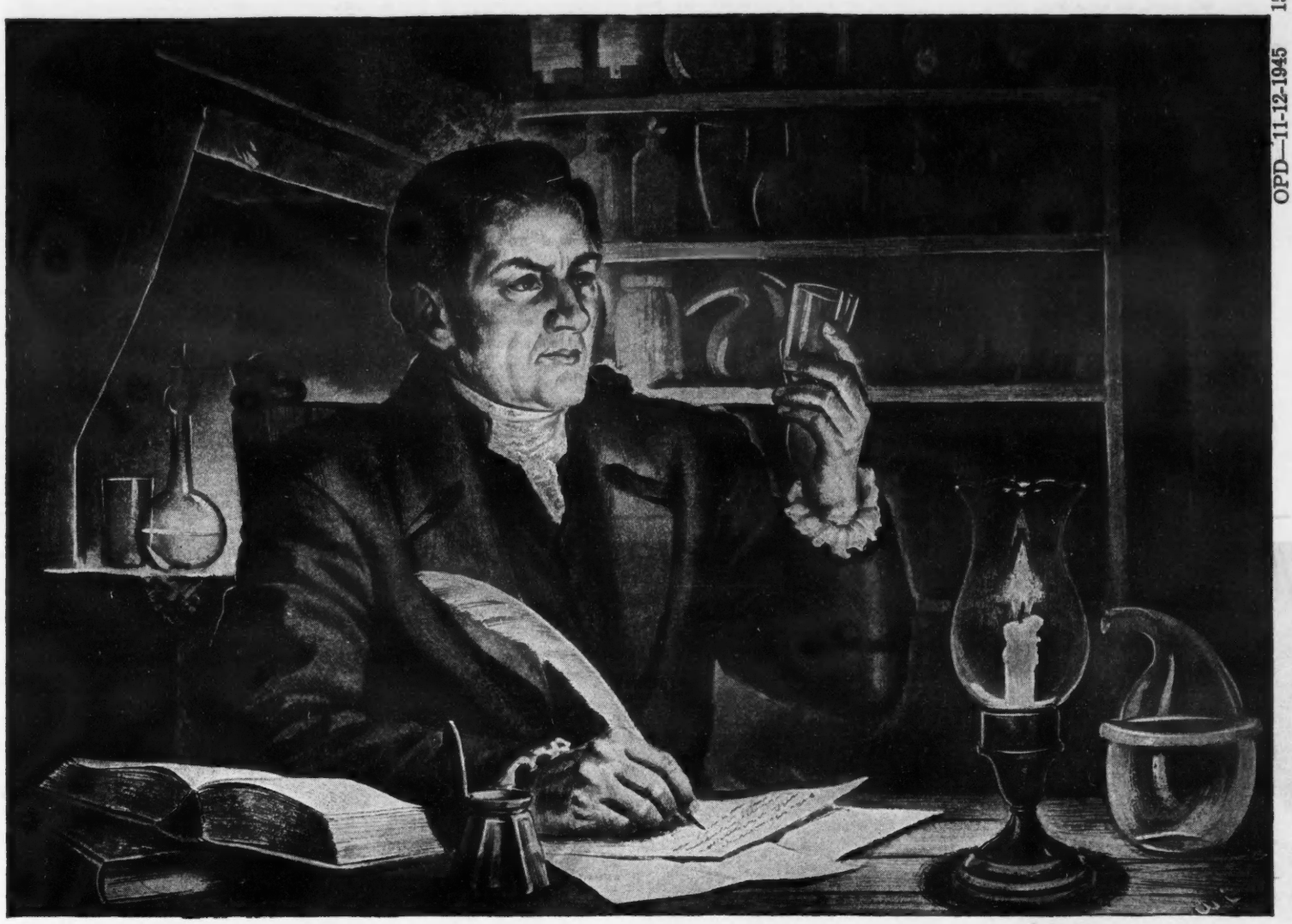
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
1 Forty-seventh Street
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ARMY E NAVY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

8325

Caustic Soda **Muriatic Acid** **Sodium Sulfide**
Paradichlorbenzene **Chlorine** **Sodium Sulfhydrate**



OPD—11-12-1945 15

Sir Humphrey Davy Defines Potassium

THE chemical makeup of potash remained a mystery until the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy. Attempting to decompose potash by electrolysis, Davy's first efforts succeeded in decomposing nothing but the water. Changing his plan of attack, Davy said, "The presence of water appearing to prevent any decomposition, I used potash in igneous fusion." To the new metal thus produced, "the basis of potash," Davy gave the name "Potassium."

Modern research has shown that, with the exception of lithium, potassium is the lightest known metal. Potassium fuses at 62.3° C. and boils at 760°, emitting an intensely green vapor.

For more than three-quarters of a century, every potassium compound bearing the MALLINCKRODT trade mark has been manufactured in strict conformity to MALLINCKRODT's tradition of fine chemicals. For potassium products of uniformity and dependability, specify MALLINCKRODT **Potassium Acetate, Bicarbonate, Bromide, Iodate, Iodide, Phosphate, Sulfate, Sulfite, Meta-Bisulfite, etc.**

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

China clay, dom., wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks.,l.c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 -
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .92 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyl.. 100-lb. cyls., same basis...lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.60 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23%, works bbls..lb. .32 - —
works, ton lots.....lb. .30 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Fluoride, bbls., wks.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - .95
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., fac-tures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs...lb. .50 - .65
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs...lb. 1.95 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 0%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09½- .19
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.279 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15¼- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18¼
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, futures, bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[4] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —

Put HARSHAW into your NEW PRODUCTION PLANS...

JUST as your experiences in prewar and wartime manufacturing now help you in your new production planning, so likewise does Harshaw apply similar experiences in developing and manufacturing chemicals to help you. ★ Through decade after decade, persevering research and field investigation have enabled Harshaw to supply thousands of manufacturers with hundreds of chemicals which perform satisfactorily in their manufacturing processes. ★ Include Harshaw chemicals in your production plans for today and tomorrow. ★ You can order them with confidence.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Synthetic Short Cuts Via New Chemicals Predicted by U.S.I.

Possibilities Barely Tapped for Five New Organic Intermediates

New products, and economical synthetic short cuts to old ones are promised by five new chemicals which U.S.I. has produced by claisen-type condensations. Although exploration of their full possibilities has been delayed as a result of concentration on specific war problems, these five organic intermediates are on their way toward playing an important part in the synthesis of drugs, medicinals, dyes and specialties.

One substantial use of alpha acetyl butyro lactone is in the synthesis of vitamin B_1. 5-diethylamino pentanone-2 is an important intermediate in the manufacture of atebrin.

A third new organic chemical, ethyl alpha-

(*Continued on next page*)

X-Rays Give Chemists New Tool for Analysis

Closely following the discovery that atoms identify themselves by the amount of X-radiation they absorb, comes the development of special sensitive apparatus to measure this absorption, and give chemistry a new tool for rapid identification of the elements of which a substance is made.

The absorption of X-rays is approximately the same for each element, whether it is gaseous, liquid or solid. For instance, an atom of oxygen will have the same absorption whether it is in air, water or in sand.

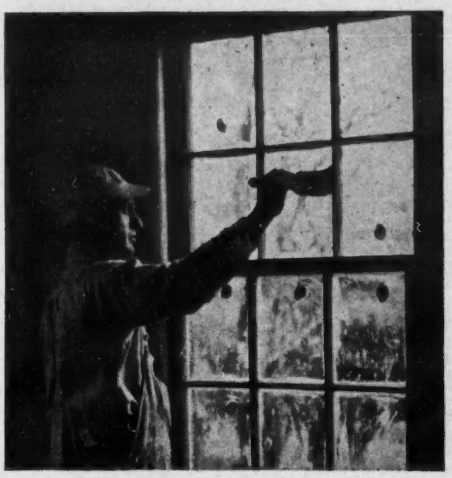
To measure these differences in absorption with sufficient accuracy, an ultra-sensitive photo-electric cell of the multiplier type is used in connection with amplifiers in which weak signals are built up until it is possible to measure amounts of radiation with as little energy as one ten-billionth of a watt.

Enough work has already been done with the new method of analysis to show that for certain types of problems it offers clear advantages over older methods.

High Color and Gloss Retention Afforded by New Alkyd Resin

S&W Aroplaz 1241 Now Available Without Restrictions for Architectural Enamels, Marine Finishes, Mill-Gloss Whites

Foreshadowing a whole range of interesting new alkyd resins which will be available to protective-coatings manufacturers as reconversion gets into full swing is S&W Aroplaz 1241, just announced by U.S.I. "1241" is a long-oil pure, oxidizing alkyd with properties which make it particularly well suited to a wide range of paints and enamels.



Architectural enamels formulated with "1241" will feature pureness of color and color and gloss retention not approached by prewar products.

Important among its characteristics are the pureness of color and high gloss and color retention which "1241" imparts to white enamels. In this respect, as well as in brushing qualities, exposure resistance and durability, it is superior to comparable finishes made with conventional alkyds of similar oil length. Films made with Aroplaz 1241 are found to be harder and to show greater resistance to abrasion, water, alkali, solvents and oils.

Relatively Non-Reactive

The new resin is a relatively non-reactive vehicle, which may be used with normal percentages of the usual basic pigments. It blends well with a wide variety of drying oils, varnishes and other alkyds. Blended with oil paints, it increases their hardness, speeds up drying and improves gloss retention and durability.

Exterior Applications

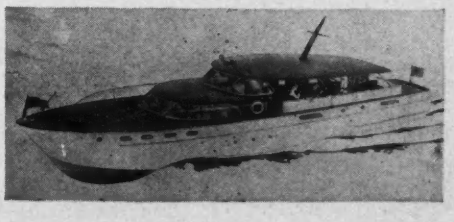
Alone or extended slightly with oils, "1241" makes excellent trim and trellis paints, as its durability is better than conventional long oil alkyd resins. While it may be formulated with zinc oxide, it should be noted that inclusion of zinc oxide results in a slight loss of initial gloss and that gloss retention is also affected by the formation of the characteristic haze. However, gloss and gloss retention remain noticeably superior to that of coatings formulated with regular alkyds.

Supplies of S&W Aroplaz 1241 are not subject to allocation and are fully available for any application. Samples and additional data may be had on request.

SPECIFICATIONS

Solution in Mineral Spirits	69-71% N.V.
Viscosity (G.H.)	Y-Z_1
Acid Number	6-10
Color (G.H. 1933)	7-9
Wt./gallon at 25° C	8.05-8.15 lbs.

Solubility: Complete in petroleum and coal-tar hydrocarbons. Insoluble in ethanol. Compatible with wide range of vegetable drying oils, varnishes and other alkyds.



This smart Higgins "PT Junior" and many other craft will be a large market for durable marine enamels formulated with such S&W resins as "1241".

Better Marbleized Finishes

Layers of paint or enamel in several colors are floated on the surface of a tank filled with an aqueous solution. Articles are dipped into the tank through the layers of paint and pick up a coating of streaks of different colors in a marble-like effect, which wrinkles on drying, according to the patent.

Detects Toxic Gases

Toxic gases can be detected by bubbling air suspected of containing them through an ionizable solution such as ethanol and water, according to a recent patent. After the toxic gases have been absorbed, changes in the electrical resistance of the liquid indicate the presence of a soluble ionizable gas.

Atomic Chain Reaction Hinges on Ether-Purified Uranium Ore

With the publication of the official Smyth report on "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes," the news was out that one of the vital keys to the success of the entire atom-bomb project was ether extraction of uranium ore.

Uranium oxide of unprecedented purity was required to produce metal which would undergo a sustained chain reaction — the type of reaction necessary for either the explosion of U-235 or the production of plutonium. Experiments at the National Bureau of Standards showed that, by an ether extraction, all the impurities could be removed from uranyl nitrate in a single extraction. The report states "The use of this method removed the great bulk of the difficulties in securing pure oxide and pure materials for the production of metal."

Significantly, the report adds "This oxide is now used as a starting point for all metal production, and no higher degree of purity can be expected on a commercial scale. In fact, it was a remarkable achievement to have developed and put into production on a scale of the order of one ton per day a process for transforming grossly impure commercial oxide to oxide of a degree of purity seldom achieved even on a laboratory scale."

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November ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Synthetic Short Cuts

(Continued from preceding page)

oxalpropionate, has six thought-provoking characteristics: 1. It loses carbon monoxide and yields [illegible]hylmalonate on distillation; 2. Heated with ammonia, it forms alpha-methyl-beta-imino succinimide; 3. Boiled with alcoholic potassium hydroxide, it breaks down into propionic and oxalic acids, and alcohol; 4. Heated with ethyl iodide and sodium ethoxide, it yields alpha-methyl-alpha-ethyl-oxalpropionic ester; 5. Heating with dilute sulfuric acid produces propionylformic acid, alcohol, and carbon dioxide; 6. Hydrogenation gives diethyl alpha-hydroxy-beta-methyl-succinate, which yields 3-methyl 1, 2-butanediol, 2-methyl 1, 4-butanediol, alcohols and water.

The following physical constants of these new chemicals may suggest further uses and applications. Samples are available on request.

α-ACETYL BUTYRO LACTONE

Mol. Wt., 128. Sp. Gr., 1.185-1.189 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.460 @ 20° C. Boiling Pt., 121-122° C. @ 10 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

5-DIETHYLAMINO PENTANONE-2 (Noval Ketone)

Mol. Wt., 157. Sp. Gr., 0.865 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index 1.435 @ 20° C. Boiling Pt., 90-92° C. @ 20 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Turns dark on storage in contact with air. Suggested Uses: Organic chemical synthesis.

ETHYL ALPHA-OXALPROPIONATE

Mol. Wt., 202. Sp. Gr., 1.0977 @ 20/20° C., Refractive Index. 1.433 @ 20° C., Boiling Pt., 108-109 @ 5.5 mm. Hg. abs. Color light yellow to colorless.

ACETYL PROPYL CHLORIDE (5-Chloro Pentanone-2)

Mol. Wt., 120.5, Sp. Gr., 1.054 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.440 @ 20° C. Boiling Pt., 71-72° C. @ 20 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Turns dark on storage in presence of air. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

METHYL CYCLOPROPYL KETONE

Mol. Wt., 84. Sp. Gr., 0.903 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.426 @ 20° C. Boiling Pt., 111-113° C. @ 760 mm. Hg. Colorless liquid. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

Acetone Process Cuts Costs of Mercuric Nitrates

Costs of mercuric nitrates, used as disinfectants and bactericides, can be materially lowered, according to claims made in a new patent.

Mercury diphenyl, dissolved in acetone, is mixed with a concentrated solution of mercuric nitrate in dilute nitric acid and acetone. Upon heating this mixture, the phenyl mercuric nitrate begins to precipitate at 45° C. After the reaction is complete, the phenyl mercuric nitrate is separated by filtration, and additional amounts are secured by evaporating the mother liquor.

Increased Water Content for Zein Solutions

Zein solutions, used in textile and paper finishes, adhesives, and pigment vehicles, can be given greater dispersion in water, according to the claims made by the inventor of a new process for preparing and using zein solutions. The paste described in the patent is composed of zein, ethanol, sulphated stearyl alcohol, and water. It is described as being dilutable with volumes of water far in excess of the quantity which would cause zein precipitation with ordinary mixtures.

Ethanol-Acetone Extract Aids Tetanus Treatment

Curare, a potent and deadly alkaloid used with lethal effects as an arrow-tip poison by South American indians, and by mystery-story writers to confuse the plot, has emerged as an agent to alleviate the agonizing pain of tetanus. Action of the curare extract used is to selectively depress the receptive mechanism of the skeletal muscles.

The active alkaloid used in this treatment, a foreign paper says, is extracted from any of the three forms of gummy, black, crude curare by dissolving in ethanol, evaporating the solution, re-dissolving the residue in water and precipitating out the inert matter with acetone. In addition to potentialities of this curare extract in the treatment of tetanus, it has long been known as a powerful anaesthetic. Its use is now suggested in the treatment of hydrophobia and in lessening the after-effects of shock-therapy treatment of certain mental disorders.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Protective finishes, produced by an oxidizing process, are said to be applicable to copper alloys, brass, zinc, iron and steel. Finishes are said to be stable, long-lived and wear resistant. Colors, in addition to black, can be applied to copper and brass. Company offers a similar treatment for aluminum products which they say produces a hard, gray corrosion-inhibiting surface. **(No. 996)**

USI

Acid-and-alkali-proof cement, claimed to be inert to all alkalis, fats and grease, and most acids, is available for ceramic lining constructions. It is said to be abrasion resistant, quick setting and easy to use. **(No. 997)**

USI

A new liquid adhesive, for joining metals, wood, plastics and glass is said to combine exceptional coverage with high strength. Curing is done under heat and pressure. **(No. 998)**

USI

A new silicon lubricant, for valves handling steam, hot gases, high vacuum, and most dilute mineral acids, is offered with the statement that its viscosity remains unchanged from 40 to 400 F. **(No. 999)**

USI

A replacement for China Wood Oil is offered in the form of a modified linseed oil claimed to body rapidly in the varnish kettle, to be compatible with resins used to produce durable, fast drying varnish films. **(No. 1000)**

USI

A "harnessed" formaldehyde is offered to provide better control of the reaction of formaldehyde with various chemicals, including phenols, amines and hydrocarbons. The new formaldehyde is said to increase the yield and improve the quality of end products. **(No. 1001)**

USI

A non-inflammable plastic is described as being thermosetting, and having high optical qualities, electrical resistance and resistance to abrasion, oils and most chemicals. Its refractive index is about 1.57. **(No. 1002)**

USI

To dustproof concrete floors, a liquid is available which is designed to fill the pores, and react with the cement to form a tough non-dusting surface that resists the action of moisture and chemicals. It is applied by brush or sprinkler. **(No. 1003)**

USI

An anti-fog film, claimed to penetrate the submicroscopic pores of glass and thus prevent fog, frost, and steam accumulation, is now on the market. It is applied by spreading on both sides of the surface, then polishing. **(No. 1004)**

USI

Improved plastic production is claimed for a new organic peroxide, announced as having a higher oxygen content, being purer, and having great utility as a polymerization catalyst for production of plastics where no catalyst diluent can be tolerated. **(No. 1005)**

USI

Bleaching wool, rayon and cotton, without weakening the fabric, is a new application announced for an organic chlorine compound. **(No. 1006)**

USI

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ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
RESINS
S&W Ester Gums—all types
S&W Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
S&W *Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
S&W *Arofene—pure phenolics
S&W *Arochem—modified types
S&W Natural Resins—all standard grades
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
*Indalone
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Dextrin, white, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots.....
100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2206
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2256
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2106
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.
lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast.
ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.46.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton85.00 -90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2320- .2909
1-gal., cns., works.....lb. .2520- .3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1770- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1820- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1670- .2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .4800- .5075
l.c.l., works.....lb. .4950- .5125
tanks, works.....lb. .4800- .4975
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.
lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..
lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, divd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .81 - .83
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met.lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilliseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .17¾- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.69.50 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.53 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.85 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .86
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F...lb. .70 - .72
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
696 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
358 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 -
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .67 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

"Deep *breathing might have something to do with it*"

SURPRISINGLY enough, people bring similarly tidy problems to us. As when a manufacturer of calcium hypochlorite had difficulty packaging his product.

This chemical is unstable, corrosive, sensitive to moisture, and is required to be packaged in resealable cans. This presented a packaging problem for which no satisfactory container had been developed. Could we fix?

Well, we could try . . . Yep, we came through—by designing the "breather can"—a moisture-repellent container which incorporated means for the gases to "breathe," and a lacquer to retard chemical action.

"Cangenuity," our ability to combine ingenuity with can-making experience, is one of the many ways you profit when you deal with Crown. And it's a good place to start. If you have packaging trouble, tell us your symptoms.

CROWN CAN

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4 65 - —

Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A[3].....lb. .54 - —
179 Asorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .33 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrasin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
880 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.06 - 1.12
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.44.50 -45.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .45 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram, vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1050- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1100- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0950- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1075- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0975- .1175
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms.. dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .28
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[9] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .16
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .16 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.55
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .19½ Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.18.50 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[5,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.73.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs. lb. .62 - .64
French, black, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines. net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. 18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .19½

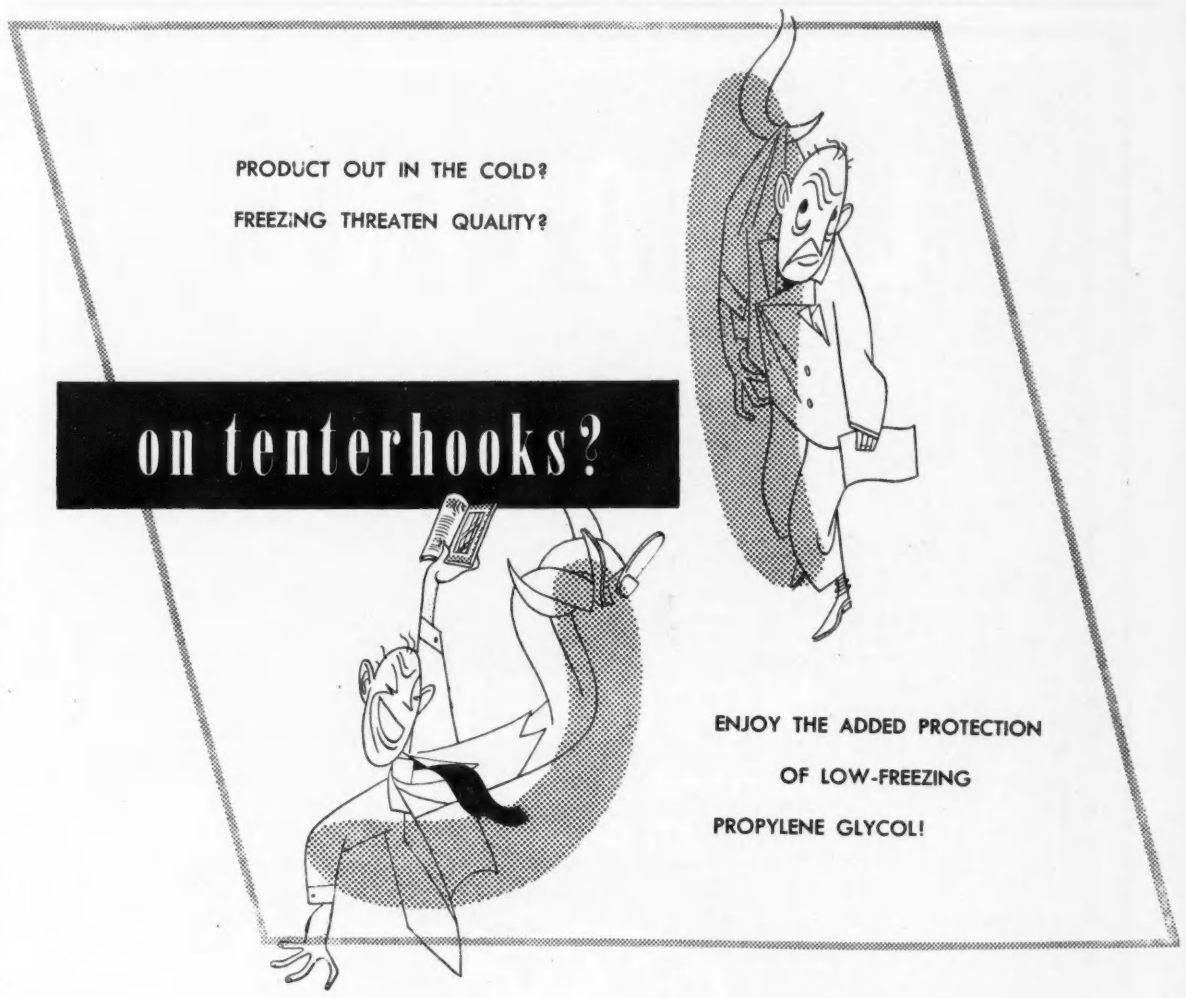
BENZYL BENZOATE
DDT (Government Specifications)
ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (All Grades)
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE
p-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS **R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.** 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .39½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 73-75 oct., tanks... gal. .08 - —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 oct., tanks, gal. .06 - —
Group 3, 75 oct., tanks...gal. .06 - —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .0655- .0775
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .17½- .17¾
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
30/38, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
38/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-226, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
227-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, sapenification, 88%, to refiners, tanks...lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .17¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.25 - 8.35
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.50 - 8.60
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks. lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works... .....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .96
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Gum, benzoin, artificial, cns..lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb .11¾- —
Gum, copal, Congo, unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .13¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07½- —
pale, Hire-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —

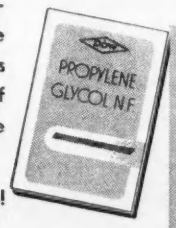


Dow Propylene Glycol, n.f.

Does cold-weather shipping or storage endanger your product? Do delays in transit worry you? Your product may need the added protection of Dow Propylene Glycol, N. F. Used in the proper proportions, this low-cost ingredient lowers the freezing point . . . facilitates wintertime shipping of many water-containing foods, beverages and pharmaceuticals.

Propylene Glycol tends to stay in your product, for it does not evaporate readily. In addition to its antifreeze properties, it affords protection in other ways too. Dow Propylene Glycol acts to retain vital freshness . . . carries and holds color, fragrance and flavor . . . and checks mold growth. Of National Formulary purity, it may be used with confidence in edible products.

Here's an ingredient you'll want to be better acquainted with! Write today for Dow's free booklet on Propylene Glycol.



DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

Gum, copal, Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
whse., entry point, c.l..lb. .08½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13½- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08½- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12½- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ½c. to ½c. higher.

Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l.lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¼- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., divd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .46

Gum, kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .15
tears, cs.....lb. .21 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).

Gum, Sandarac,[1] casks.....lb. .97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.80 - 3.90
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.60
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .23
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 5.80
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.32.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 5.00 - 5.05
Methyl, bot.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

WOOLGREASE
Refined Neutrals
All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX
Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .29
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .36
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05½- .06
djns., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83 - .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33 - .38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.90 - .95
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	No prices
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.	lb.	4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.21 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.45 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.15

K

Kalama, cns.	lb.	.48 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.25 - .28
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.050 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04⅝- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.06425- .0665
47 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0655- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref. tres.	lb.	.1522½- —
prime steam, tres.	lb.	.1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	1.70 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.23¼- .23⅝
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks.
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
Turkish, futures, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken,	bbls. lb.	.12½- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
Arsenite,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, paste, cns, c.l.	lb.	.05¾- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
1-lb ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22¼- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks.
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb.	lb.	.14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
Red, lead, 98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10¾- —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11⅝- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11⅝- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13⅝
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¼- .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40⅝- .59
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .16
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —

Maybe it's natural to rest a bit on today's sales laurels. Pleasant dreams!

But when the awakening comes, competition may be pounding around the sales curve way out in front. That is, unless you're planning a product surprise or two today — for tomorrow.

If you haven't studied the potent possibilities of product improvement available through the use of Nimco Brand Lanolin, Degras and other grades of wool fat, this is the time to begin your experiments.

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MALMSTROM NIMCO BRAND LANOLIN

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DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • WOOL GREASES

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Rippiemead, Va.. ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc. ....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn. .....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead. Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. .....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. .....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex lignaloe wood, bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .85 - .90
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equaid..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.66
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.44
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. 50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Titanated,[8] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.26.50 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —

Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .59½- .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin..lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .96 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.33.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .28 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[8] 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¾
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¾
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,8] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.67.50 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[8] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .34 - .35
Chilean, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.36 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.28 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] dms.. .lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

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Century-old name in milk

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This means you now have available milk chemicals outstanding in dependable chemical performance—products of the world's largest dairy—and backed by a rare wealth of experience. With SHEFFIELD *Milk Chemicals you profit by three substantial advantages: lower cost . . . highest efficiency . . . broader service.*

"New Process" Casein★—superior grade industrial casein unusually high in quality and uniformity. Available in 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y., Boonville, N. Y., or Vergennes, Vt., as inventory permits shipment. (Gross for Net.)

"High pH" Casein★—specially processed casein less acid than "New Process" Casein. Excellent for emulsions and dispersions. Particularly recommended as a protein emulsifier in the production of synthetic rubber and in the emulsifying of synthetic latex. In 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. (Gross for Net.)

"High Nitrogen" Casein★—a specially prepared casein particularly free from non-protein impurities. In 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. (Gross for Net.)

"De Vitaminized" Casein★—an edible protein of high nutritional value and balance, minimum vitamin content. In 75-lb. multi-wall bags. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

Milk Sugar (Lactose)—U.S.P. and edible grades. Highest quality products in their respective grades. In 200-lb. wooden barrels. F.o.b. Hobart, N. Y.

Calcium Lactate—U.S.P. edible calcium in a form particularly desirable for its assimilability. In 200-lb. fibre drums. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

Sodium Lactate—50% refined—edible, water-white product highly hygroscopic, with physical properties similar to glycerine. In 55-gallon barrels. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. ***50% technical***—non-edible, pale brown product, valuable wherever edibility and water-white qualities of 50% refined sodium lactate are not required. In returnable 55-gallon drums. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y.

"N-Z-Amine"★—Tryptic digest of casein. Contains, in form of *amino acids*, with a portion of the respective peptides, etc., all those in the original protein—including those now believed to be essential to human nutrition. Also valuable as a bulk peptone in the production of micro-biologicals. In 100 and 300 lb. fibre drums. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

"N-Z-Case"★—A bacteriological laboratory peptone of high quality made from a tryptic digestion of casein. Relatively high in tryptophane content. "N-Z-Case" is noted in the Methods used by the Food and Drug Administration for the *assay of penicillin*. "N-Z-Case" conforms to the specification for "Pancreatic Digest of Casein" indicated in the National Institute of Health circular titled *"Culture Media for the Sterility Test."* Sold only in 1-lb. bottles. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

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AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

CANCO

Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ga.. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .13¼- .16¾
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼- .17¾

Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .48 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .39
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .16
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.25 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l, works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .33
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.. c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

SUN SPIRITS . . . Gives Stable Mixtures of Enamel and Thinner For Spraying and Dipping

A Connecticut manufacturer's aim was to obtain a fine, deep, glossy, enamel finish, but he had constant trouble in his paint-spray and paint-dipping departments.

A solvent was used, produced by a nationally known supplier, but the mixtures were unstable, and would separate. Colors were flat and lacked depth.

As a remedy, a Sun Engineer was called in and asked for recommendations. He suggested Sun Spirits in certain proportions for each of his operations.

Better reducing was accomplished because of its stability. Production-headaches ended, and the sales department reported the new coatings had fine, deep color, making products more attractive and easier to sell.

For brushing, dipping, or spraying, hundreds of manufacturers are finding they prefer the uniform quality and high solvency of Sun Spirits. Sun Spirits dissolves many of the natural and synthetic resin finishes. It is high in wetting-out power, free from impurities. Call the Sun man near you, or write . . .

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SUNOCO SUN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

OILS FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10	- —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90	- —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	- —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95	- —
cns., 25 ozs.	ob.	8.75	- —
Morphine hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	- —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	- —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb.	lb.	.67	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	- —
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12	- .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.,	oz.	55.00	-60.00
Ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	- 9.10
25 lbs.	lb.	4.10	- 9.10
5 lbs.	lb.	4.25	- 9.45
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb.	lb.	4.15	- 9.25
25 lbs.	lb.	4.25	- 9.35
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40	- 9.70
Xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb.	lb.	1.40	- 2.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- 2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.65	- 2.90
Muskroot, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs.. lb.	lb.	.12½-	.13
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
yellow, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.15	Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	54.00	- —
J2, same basis.	ton.	47.00	- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene,[2] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.031	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0275	- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb.	lb.	.0325	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0335	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03	- —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works.. lb.	lb.	.08	- —
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.	lb.	7.00	- 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	15.50	- —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.			
Neroline, crys., cns.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lb	lb.	.8660	- —
tins, 10 lbs.	lb.	1.015	- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms.	kilo.	13.25	13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	9.00	-12.00
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00	- —
Nitrobensene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
tanks	lb.	.07	- —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ¼ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	- —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb.	lb.	.27	- —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.26	- —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb.	lb.	.25	- —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra. but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks	ton N.	108.21	- —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.			
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton.		3.15	- 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40		3.00	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb.	lb.	.25	- —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.	lb.	.24	- .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
II, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures.	lb.	.34¼-	.34¾
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
powder, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.13½-	.14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., G.S.	gal.	.55	- —
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.13	- —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.	lb.	4.60	- 5.25
USP, bots.	lb.	No prices	
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.65
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	125.00	-140.00
Seed, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, Russian, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.50	- .55
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1110	- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25	- 6.00
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	9.00	-10.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
redistilled, USP IX, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Calamus, cns.	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb.	lb.	.18	- .23
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
rectified, crs.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)			
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	10.00	13.00
Oil, cardamom, bots.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
cns.	lb.	.15¾-	.17¾
dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	16.90	- —
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
ic.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.13	- .13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¾-	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	.14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.73
Cedarwood, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Celery, bots.	lb.	17.00	-20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.65	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	34.00	-45.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Java, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0685-	—
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0935-	—
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0835-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.0685-	.0985
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0985-	—
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.88	- .90
tanks	gal.	.86	- —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.20	- 3.25
Coriander, bots.	lb.	25.00	-35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.1502-	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½-	—
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¼-	—
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	.13½
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb.	lb.	.03⅝-	—
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16½-	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Cude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.00	-12.00
Negras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.50	- —
Dillweed, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.18	- 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Fishliver,[1,7] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units.		.14	- —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units.		.001	- —
200,000+ or more A units.... per million units.		.30	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).			
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.25	-17.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Oil, ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.60	- —
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089	- —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).			
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease)			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices	
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	8.00	- 8.75
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, can.	lb.	14.00	- —
35%-38% ester, cns.	lb.	16.00	-18.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.00
tech., cns.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	40.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).			
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns., lb.	lb.	6.75	- 7.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns., lb.	lb.	13.50	-14.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1550-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1600-	.1660
tanks	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1470-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.			
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb.	lb.	.1400-	.1550
tanks	lb.	.1320-	.1470

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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

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Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. 07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l...lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. 24¼- 2[illegible]

Oil, oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock.....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0635 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks

Oil, peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works .....lb. .12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1373- .1575
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.55 - 4.10
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.50 - 6.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk, New Orleans.. lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —

Oil, red, double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅜- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅜- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ⅛ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
U.S.P., cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .56 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .63 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .55 - .60
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.73
Sunflower,[4] imp., refined, tanks, lb. .1433- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., wks. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13⅜- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .27 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Whale,[3] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms....lb. .1282 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco, gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .51¼- .54¼
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .62¼- .65¼
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.00 -24.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 13.50 -13.65

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.90 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[4].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —

A new era is before us. We either go up or down from this point. Which direction you go depends largely upon the ingenuity of our research laboratories in every field.

Our own production problems have been severe during the war years. We have done our utmost to supply our customers with the materials they wanted. We have achieved a good record in this regard.

Nevertheless our chief effort has been in our research laboratories. Many products which will be well known in the industry in future years have been developed by us.

These products are not as yet in commercial production but samples are ready for you in order that you may examine the products which will affect our industry in the future.

Information in regard to these, together with samples, will be furnished on request on your firm's letterhead.

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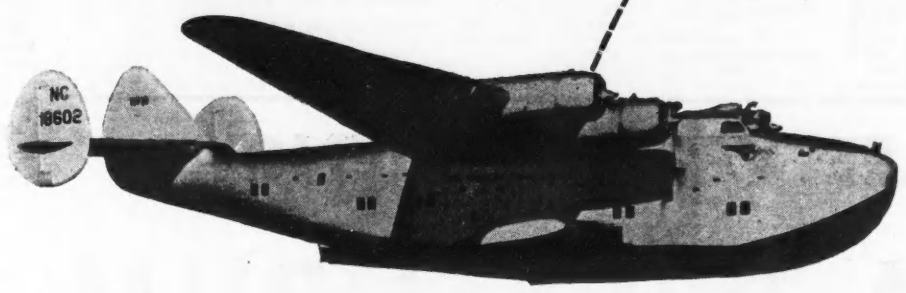
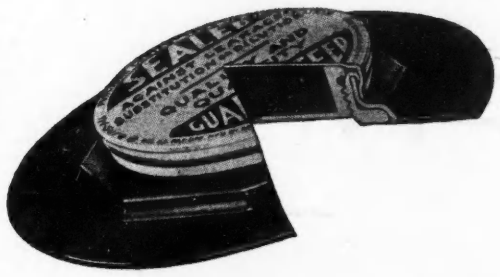
KNOW WHAT'S **INSIDE**



—if you want to know the worth of a **plane**



. . . or a **drum closure**

The Inside Story of The Tri-Sure Closure

The protection which Tri-Sure Closures give to drums is based on the principle of an interlocking *flange*, *plug* and *seal*.

The *flange* is an integral part of the drumhead. The drum stock forms an octagonal seat, with a neck which interlocks with the neck of the flange. The flange gasket, tightly compressed between flange and drum stock, gives positive protection against leakage. As the flange is flush with the inside of the drumhead, complete drainage is assured.

The *plug* is inserted in the flange so that its gasket is confined on all sides. This gasket fits tightly between the plug and flange, and seals the plug hermetically.

The *seal* has a collar which fits so closely to the drum stock that it cannot be pried off without completely destroying the seal. On the inside of the seal is a fixed compressed cork gasket, which prevents the intake of moisture and serves as an additional sealing.

YOU can't tell much about the power of a modern airliner from the *outside*. But let an aviation engineer look *inside* the motors and he will know what kind of performance that plane can give.

You can't tell much, either, about a drum closure from the *outside*. It's the *inside* that counts — the *construction* that must be depended upon to do the vital job of protecting liquid products in transit.

The cut-out view above gives you the "inside" story of the Tri-Sure Closure. It tells *why* there is no substitute for Tri-Sure as a safeguard for protecting valuable liquids from pilferage, leakage, seepage. It tells *why* it always pays to specify "*Tri-Sure fitted drums*."

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

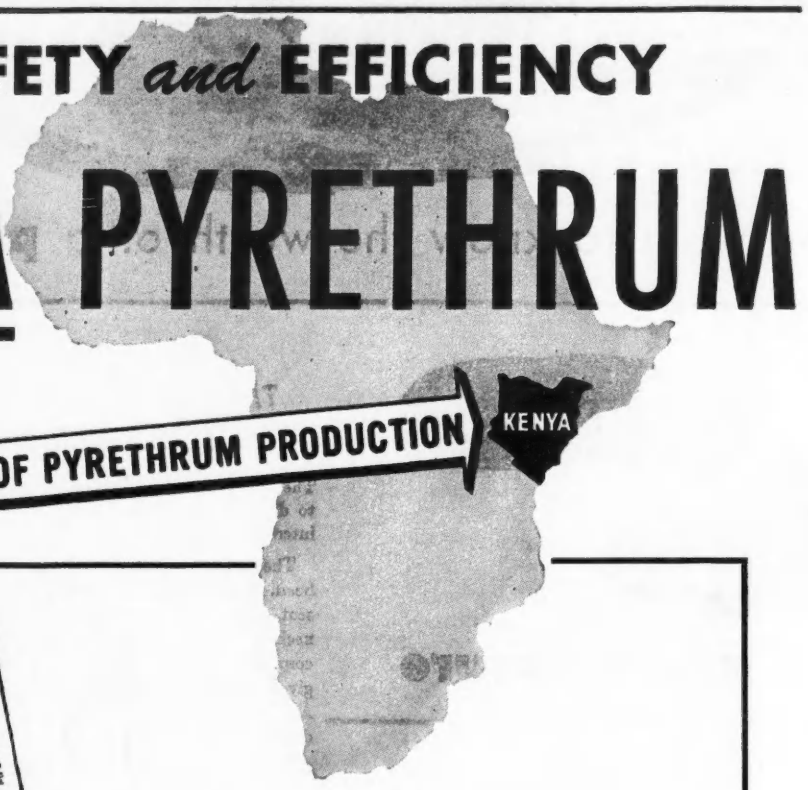
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	—
other points	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	—
other points	lb.	.12½	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.13½	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
flat leaf, bgs	lb.	.08¼	.09¾
Orris root, African, bls	lb.	.85	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.90	.96
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Verona, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroaniiin, dms	lb.	.60	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.26	.27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.18
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	.17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniiin, dms	lb.	.43	.55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
grade B, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls	lb.	.23	—
Extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	3.75	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05	7.35
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Callente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
Chilean, bgs	lb.	30½	.31
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40½
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.45	.46¼
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.26¼	.28
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	.27
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	04¼	—
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	—
120-122 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520	—
122-124 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0560	—
127-129 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585	—
128-130 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585	—
130-132 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0615	—
132-134 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0640	—
135-137 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0715	—
140-142 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0810	—
146-148 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cbys., cns	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.46
Paranitrochlorobenzene, xgs., wks.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.28
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
Pectin, bbls	lb.	1.25	—
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 unit		.55	.95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.26
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	.07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.1050	—
4 to 24 bgs	lb.	.1100	—
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.32	.32½
sports, old crop, bgs	lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs	lb.	.22½	.45
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls	lb.	.70	.75
imported, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782	.0300
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926	.0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.10	1.25
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.85	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06	1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	1.22
West	bbl.	.70	1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.052	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel	gal.	.04	—
stove dist	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
No. 14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.07	.07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07	.0805
No. 3	gal.	.06¾	.07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	07¾
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.75	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.55	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	1.595	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	1.45	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.43	—
New Haven, Conn	bbl.	1.57	—
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.55	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.515	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.55	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.60	—
Portsmouth, N. H	bbl.	1.60	—
Port Tampa, Fla	bbl.	1.32	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.57	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.445	—
Wilmington, N. C	bbl.	1.47	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11¼	—
Willbridge, Ore	gal.	.12	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07¾	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
196-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¼	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1430	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.1150	—
Detroit	gal.	.1380	—
Hartford	gal.	.1430	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.1280	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.12	—

For **SAFETY** *and* **EFFICIENCY**

KENYA PYRETHRUM



WITH the lifting of government restrictions on the end use of pyrethrum this powerful agent now returns to general use as the safest, most effective insecticide for home, farm and garden.

Ample evidence of the potency of pyrethrum has been provided by the highly successful use of this insecticide in the famous aerosol bomb of the armed forces. But remember that KENYA-grown pyrethrum has the world's highest pyrethrin content. For value plus insist on

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Its complete nontoxicity to human beings and warm blooded animals makes it first choice for SAFETY. Its deadly effect on insect life assures EFFICIENCY.

KENYA PYRETHRUM EXTENSION SERVICE, INC. • 10 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

The Great Natural **SAFE** *Vegetable Insecticide*

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Milwaukee	gal.	.1240-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½ -	—
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½ -	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.22½ -	—
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 -	—
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 -	—
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.18½-	—
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.1390-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.25½-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 -	—
Boston	gal	.12 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
toluol, tanks, divd. E	gal.	.27 -	—
xylol, tanks, divd. E	gal.	.26 -	—
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Phenobarbital, cns	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l. ,works, frt. equald.,	lb.	10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	.09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.87 -	.92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.49 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
100%, bots.	lb.	4.40 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	3.30 -	3.35
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	4.75 -	4.80
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -	14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -	12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock,[1,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20 -	—
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	2.60 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.20 -	—
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.20 -	—
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.20 -	—
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 -	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 -	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 -	—
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.30 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.80 -	—
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.95 -	—
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15 -	—
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.25 -	—
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton	5.50 -	—
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.00 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.44
tins, export	lb.	.55 -	—
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 -	.25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Oxychloride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	.40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots.	os.	8.00 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	os.	3.75 -	5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.	os.	3.65 -	5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.22½-	.23
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works	gal.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works, dms. incl. tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.32 - .27 -	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 -	—
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 -	.06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 -	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 -	.06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 -	—
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.34 -	.36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.			
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Domestic, blue, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dutch, futures	lb.	.40 -	.41
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
South American, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.30
cns.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.			
Borate, gran., bbls., N.Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1015-	—
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 -	.20
powd., bbls., dms.	lbs.	.19 -	.21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68¼-	—
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½-	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06 -	—
solid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½-	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾-	.03¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	.06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.26
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 95%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½-	.35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65 -	1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 -	.76
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 -	—
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 -	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 -	1.38

PENN SALT
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
serves a variety of civilian uses!

BECAUSE OF ITS UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY, IT IS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF:

- MATCHES
- DYES
- EXPLOSIVES

Penn Salt Potassium Chlorate is made to rigid standards in grades suitable for all manufacturing needs. Extremely active, it reacts rapidly and completely with other ingredients to produce an excellent fusion. Penn Salt controls its manufacture from the raw material to the finished products.

Write for detailed information

PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Potash, manure salt,[8] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M.....unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.....unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[9] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.....unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.....unit-ton. .58½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. to 2. - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —

Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[9] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .69

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, c.l. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls. is ¼c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .06¾- .06¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0585
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .069 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net). flask.108.00 -110.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .090
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[6] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine. Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls...lb. .04¾- .07¾

Commonplace Essentials loom large among materials on which many modern advances in chemical synthesis depend. Caustic soda, one of the most familiar faces in the chemical family, is typical. For "NaOH" serves in the processing of rayon yarns for fine fabrics, soaps, refined petroleum and vegetable oils, paper making, and in rubber reclamation. Thorough knowledge of such widely used "Commonplace Essentials"... is combined with Niagara's recognized preeminent standards of manufacture to provide users with the dependable source of supply they need.

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Niagara Alkali Company

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE • NIATHAL

60 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Red, toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220-
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. drms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., drms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP, cryst., drms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bets.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, drms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, futures, bls.lb. .57 - .60
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,6,7]—
B, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
D, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
E, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
F, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.38 - —
G, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.42 - —
H, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
I, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
K, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.48 - —
M, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
N, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
WG, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.91 - —
WW, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
X, drms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
FF, drms., c.l. works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, drms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, drms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, drms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., drms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .48 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - .92
Sage, Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Dalmatian-type, No. 1, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .95 - .96
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .68 - .69
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
Greek, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, nots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, drms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. drms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton.19.60 -23.30
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-175.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, Va.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb. (3) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

Shellac, D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y....lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac salsa. 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., drms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47½- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47½- .47¾
Neucleinate, USP, bots., drms. oz. .308 - .353
Proteinate, USP, bots., drms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Soda acetate, anhyd., drms., divd. lb. .09½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., drms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .16 - .16¼
Arsenate,[6] drms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Soda, arsenite,[6] gray, drms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.16 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.96 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra, light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 53%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

Here's an "Ounce of Prevention"

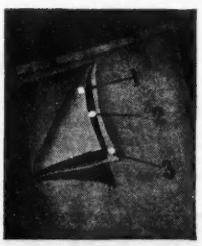
Yes, Bemis Waterproof Bags are a real "ounce of prevention" against shipping and storage hazards for a wide range of products. These bags are tear-resistant and puncture-resistant. They give your product protection against loss or absorption of moisture, sifting, contamination and damage from vermin. For war or peacetime shipping, they have proved an efficient, economical export package.

There are money-saving advantages in Bemis Waterproof Bags, too. They usually cost less than other containers giving equal protection and because they are easy to handle and fill, they often save you time and money on your packaging lines. You get important savings in storage space over rigid containers.

Let Bemis packaging specialists study your products, then select the Bemis Waterproof Bag best suited to the conditions under which they will be handled. In the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory, these conditions will be duplicated and only when rigid tests are successfully passed will your bag receive an "O. K."

A helpful 12-page booklet "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping" has been prepared to help you solve your packaging problems. Mail the coupon below today for your free copy. If you wish, a Bemis representative will call to discuss your requirements without obligating you in any way.

Look at the sturdy construction of this bag



1. Inside layer of flexible creped kraft paper impregnated with a...

2. Layer of waterproof adhesive that also seals the pores in the...

3. Outside layer of burlap or cotton and cements both layers together.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
St. Louis · Brooklyn

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,
400 Poplar St., St. Louis 2, Mo.;
5122 Second Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping," and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (PRODUCT)

Name _____

Company _____

Street _____

City _____ *State* _____

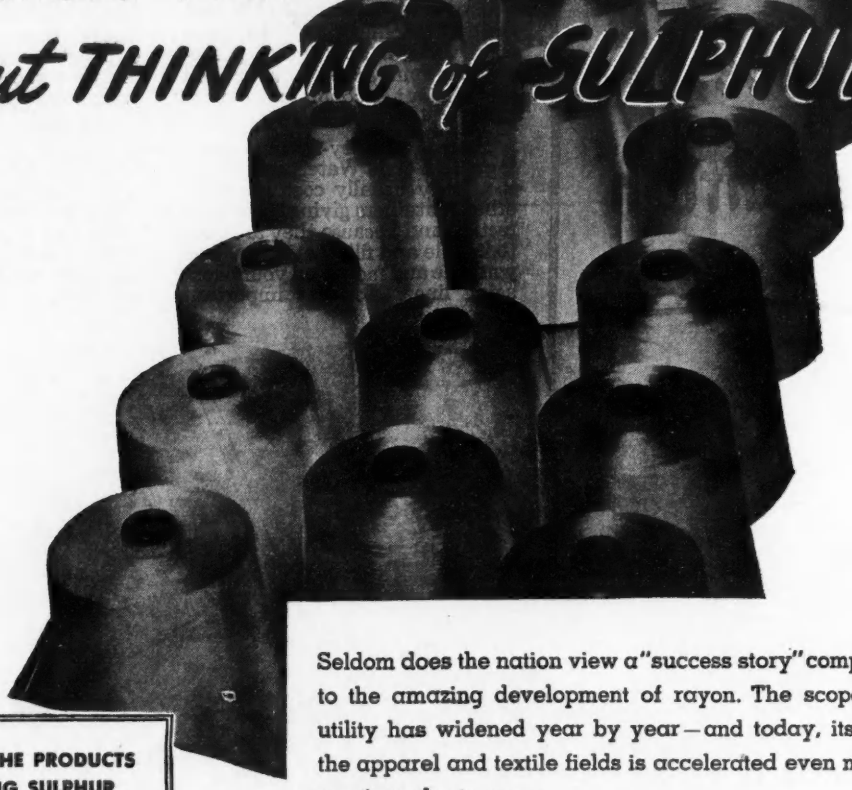
Soda ash, light, 58% bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.,.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 96°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 96°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .1[illegible]

Soda, bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber drms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., drms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chloride (see Salt)

Soda, chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18¾- —
drms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
drms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
drms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, drms.....lb. .14½- .15
dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, drms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls.,
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
drms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. 83 - .90
Hydrosulphite, drms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, drms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulpaite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 -

Soda, hyposulphite, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, drms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb .10 - .13
Iodate, drms., pars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb 2.53 - 2.87
drms., jars.....lb 2.42 - —
Mandelate, drms.....lb 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. 0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi.....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[7] anhyd., drms. c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
drms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthocilicate, anhyd., drms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, drms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, drms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., drms., works..lb. .150 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs. c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.35
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.05
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 -
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 -
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 -
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, drms. .....lb. .82 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.20
Silicate, 40°, turbid, spot, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, drms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., drms..lb. .28 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, drms.....lb. .25 - .28
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, drms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, drms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50



Seldom does the nation view a "success story" comparable to the amazing development of rayon. The scope of its utility has widened year by year—and today, its use in the apparel and textile fields is accelerated even more by wartime shortages.

In the rayon industry Sulphur is called into active duty at each successive stage. First it is the principal agent in preparation of the wood pulp. Then, as carbon bisulphide, it acts to solubilize the pulp. After this, as an acid bath, it fixes the threads. And finally as acid, it helps make the dyes which give rayon its rainbow of colors.

At the Freeport Sulphur Company's mines, there is an ample stock on hand to fill all anticipated needs... and meanwhile, efficient mining methods keep production paced well ahead of deliveries, assuring a consistent, unfailing supply.

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FABRICS
FERTILIZERS
FILM
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FUMIGANTS
FUNGICIDES
GASOLINE
GLASS
GLUE
GLYCERIN
INSECTICIDES
KEROSENE
LEATHER
LUBRICANTS
MATCHES
MEDICINE
PAINTS
PAPER
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PLASTICS
PROCESSED FOODS
REFINED METALS
REFRIGERANTS
RESINS
RUBBER
SYNTHETIC RUBBER
SOAP
SODA
SOLVENTS
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SUGAR
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MINES: PORT SULPHUR, LA. • FREEPORT, TEX.

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Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash,[6] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .56
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .26
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08½
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.56.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms..... lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.50
Refined sulphur powers in bbls., 35c. higher
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liqu., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04¼- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $6.05 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a. ½c. per unit-ton higher.

Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida.. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 40% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1] f.o.b. Brazil...lb. .06½- —
delivery N. Y.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., cl., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .94 - .99
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Thymol, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼

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Potassium Carbonate
Caustic Potash
Sodium Nitrite
Ammonium Chloride
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Titanium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol (toluene) coaltar, 2° indust., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85

Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 cns., tots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .36 - .38
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .39 - .41
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .46
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .29½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .27½
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .10 Nom.
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .91½- .92½
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .82
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .65 - .76

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 - 85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton.113.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquors $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $13 insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls., futures..lb. .58 - .60
Indian, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Vanilla beans, Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .34 - .35
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms.. works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver)
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1,5] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05847
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Wayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
slabs, bgs., ton lots...lb. No stocks
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
round or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
Candelilla, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks
200 lbs. or over.....lb. No stocks
100 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
200 lbs. or over.....lb. No stocks
100 lbs.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots..... .lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks

—Continued on page 79

ONE OF A SERIES OF PRODUCT PROBLEMS . . . *SOLVED WITH A PHOSPHATE*

HOW A VICTOR

PHOSPHATE

SOLVED A COLOR PROBLEM...

Recently, the manufacturer of a food product brought a very interesting problem to the Victor Research Laboratory. According to reports submitted, the product, when added to liquid, failed to produce the exact color desired.

It was suggested that a detailed study of the pH of the mixture be made, the pH having been assumed to be the controlling factor for color. Exhaustive tests disproved this assumption.

Unexpectedly, certain phosphorus compounds were discovered to be quite effective in producing the desired color in the mixture. One in particular was found by a group of competent judges not only to develop the exact color desired, but to produce a more creamy product with better body and improved flavor as well.

Yes, many product problems have been solved by the Victor Research Laboratory by discovering new and unusual applications of phosphorus compounds. For that reason, whenever you are confronted with a product problem it pays to *think first of a phosphate from Victor!* Our laboratory is at your service.

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Acids... formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.

Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.

Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.

Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.

Phosphorus (yellow).

Ferrophosphorus

Phosphorus Compounds... chlorides, pentoxide.

Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.

Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Published every Monday in New York by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9620
Cable Address: Reporter, New York

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.00; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Volume 148 November 12, 1945 Number 20

Remedying Employment Ills

In his address to the conference of management and labor on employment relations, the President quite bluntly stated the major objective of the undertaking to be the termination of employment strife. He did not, of course, mean that there must be an end of differences of opinion between the two elements of business or that these differences were never again to reach the stage of disputes. The employment strife at which the conference is aimed are the increasingly frequent and extensive outbreaks of hostilities that appear to be the only method on which any knowledge of application exists. This mishandling of private affairs has become an intolerable public nuisance, inconvenience, and jeopardizing.

Collective bargaining having given way in all too many instances to collective coercion, it is not strange that the President's urging that a remedying of the resulting evils be contrived intimated that failure of the parties directly concerned to find a remedy would mean the imposing of one by governmental agency. That threat is not so significant as it sounds. A bill is already in Congress with an external appearance of some such purpose in part. But, as is to be expected, the offering is little more than a placebo.

Congress would penalize labor organizations for striking in violation of contractual obligations not to strike. Why should it be necessary to have a special law to make existing statutory means and even the common law reach any form of contract violation? Do not any laws of the land apply to organized labor? There is a reason—never an honest one—for that other bill in Congress to make the antitrust laws applicable to labor combines. But, there is no law of omission which exempts such groups from contractual obligations. The evil is that nobody has the courage to enforce the applicable laws. Nothing but utter naivety explains any belief that Congress will actually develop any of the requisite courage: its labor legislating has always been full of loopholes.

The proposed law against contract-breaking strikes would lay its penalties upon the labor group responsible for a strike. It does not say how that responsibility would be found. All such strikes now are wildcats. Not only are they not authorized by union orders, but they are always alleged to be in direct violation of orders to the contrary. The responsibility is nobody's—so would be the penalty unless it were made individual.

No matter how earnestly the representatives of management and labor may strive to find a substitute for the senseless, pigheaded, back-firing methods now applied to the remedying of employment disputes, the result will never be satisfactory as long as existing Federal labor laws are effective. Those laws are not equitable, and they are utterly disregardful of the rights of the whole people as affected by strikes. That is where the remedy must lie, and the labor laws must distinctly say so.

—BOND YOURSELF TO KEEP THE PEACE—

Expectations Are Low

As the development of the management-labor conference on employment relations proceeds, it steadily becomes more difficult to avoid an attitude of expecting too little to come out of the undertaking. It is impossible to expect too much. It will be disastrous if the result is too little, but its approach to adequacy will have to be measured by the extent to which the human natures involved are changed as it progresses.

Bickerings over representation and over the order and the phrasing of the agenda are not conducive to real progress. Shuttlings of epithets — "monopoly," "communism" are the most common—have no part in the purpose of the gathering. It must be clear that collective bargaining has fallen upon sorry misuse in strikes. It must be equally clear that the chartering of a business concern in Texas under the name, "Congress of Industrial Organizations," with the purpose of keeping the similarly titled labor organization out of the State is one of those things which are too smart. It should be clear that the wage-and-price question demands individual treatment, but that it is so fundamental that it cannot be wholly disregarded in the conference.

The success of the employment relations conference hinges heavily upon compromise. Striving for immediate or long-range advantages will never reach that essential. And the ultimate form and effect of the alternative, external meddling and muddling are not going to be satisfactory to either side.

—BOND YOURSELF TO KEEP THE PEACE—

Now That Revenue Is Cut

Congress has passed a new income-tax law, with a slight admixture of other levies in the general purpose of reduction. As an emergent or expedient measure, the new law has commendable features, although it sticks to the old political lollipop of exempting the greatest possible number of individuals in order that the tax-consciousness of the people may be kept at a minimum. The excises are retained with all the customary congressional devotion to ancient forms.

Another tax bill is to be handled next year, and all that is promised for it is that the purposed revenue will be still further reduced. It is not likely that there will be any closer approach to a system of direct, open taxation, equitably distributed, without regard for the source of individual incomes or the purposes for which they are spent. It is, also, too much to expect that the individual taxpayer will be relieved of the burden of paying doubly or trebly the taxes imposed on production and distribution and pyramided into what he pays for everything he gets.

Relieved of the taxes which he does not know he is paying and of the excises which, in some ancient idea of social reform, penalize him for spending his money as he sees fit, even the earner in the lowest income brackets could pay a substantial income tax. Knowing that he was contributing to the cost of being governed, he would become more concerned with what he was getting for his money and who was being spoonfed at his expense. That, of course, is the big reason why the Federal tax system is not a direct and open one.

Now that the revenue of the Federal government has been reduced by several billions of dollars a year and payment on the war indebtedness of other nations is headed toward oblivion, it is imperative that Congress do everything possible, as Jefferson phrased it, "to reform the prodigalities of our government . . . and to bring the government to a simple and economical course." It is not to be expected that that course could be brought to the simplicity and economy of the "prodigality" that Jefferson had in mind. But, there are many opportunities for savings—not penny-pinchings—in every governmental office. It is up to business, which must foot the bills, to insist that Congress get and publish and be guided by a clear, complete dollars-and-cents tabulation of who gets the taxpayers' money and why. A smaller revenue, alone, will never balance the books.

—BOND YOURSELF TO KEEP THE PEACE—

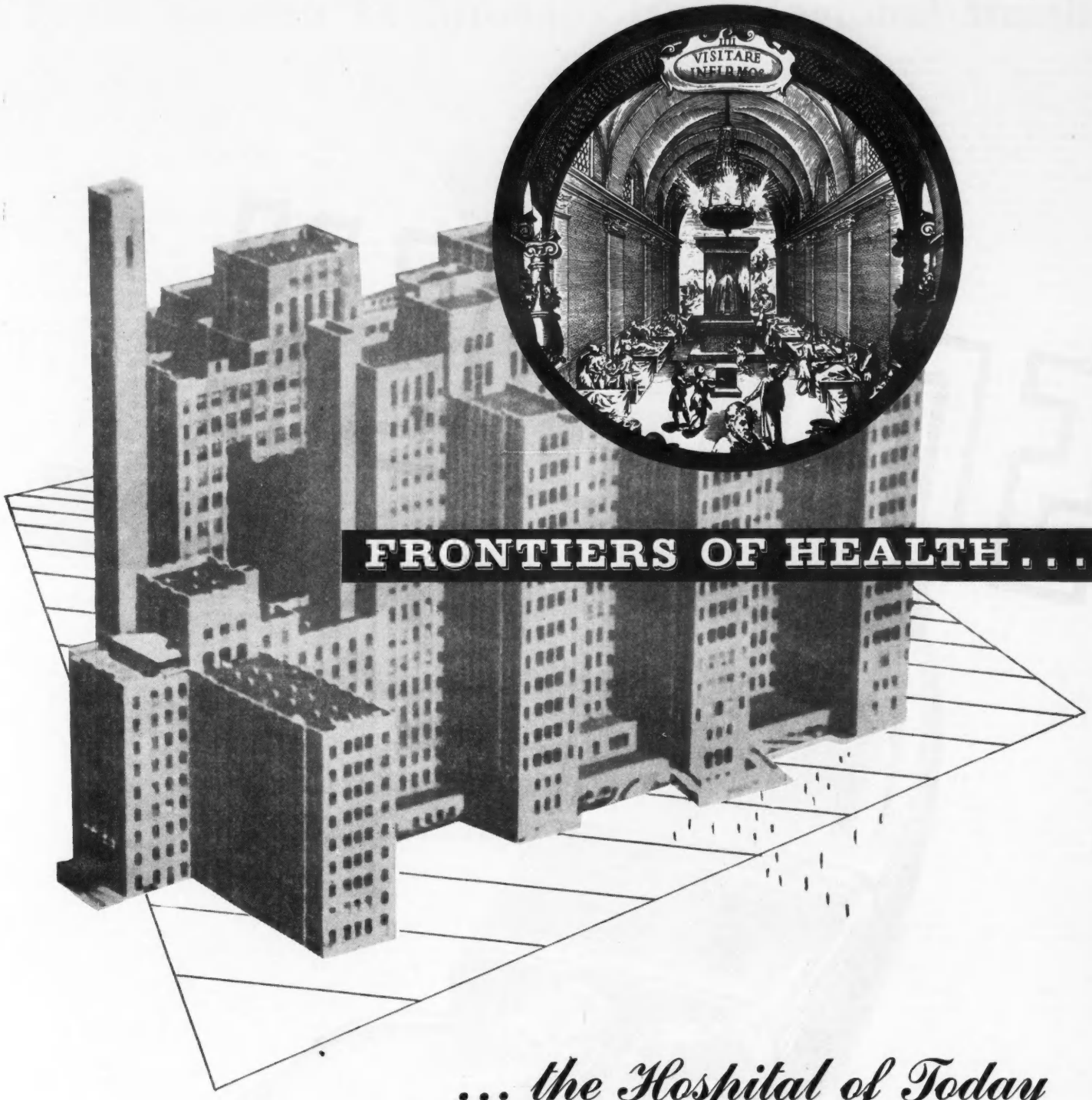
Taxmaking Oversights

Illuminative of the peculiarities of the Federal system of taxation is the fact of the introduction of a bill in Congress authorizing the deduction for income tax purposes of money spent to prevent stream pollution in industrial operations. And there is wonder among many well-meaning persons as to why industrial plants do not more generally undertake the prevention of stream pollution as a matter of course!

It is difficult to understand why industrial stream pollution persists to the extent that it does. Enlightened management knows the harm done to community goodwill and to personnel morale by contamination of plant locale in any manner. Management is coming to know that it pays in a direct monetary sense to remedy and to avoid such giving of offense. Where such conditions exist, the underlying inconsiderateness is more often thoughtless than it is selfish. The deferring of remedial action is generally attributable to a desire to avoid the necessary expense.

The prevention of stream pollution is a part of the operating process of any industrial plant. The cost thereof is a fully justifiable part of operating expense. That it should not have been recognized as such in the construction of the Federal income tax law is explainable only on a belief that Congress was not duly informed. Certainly its revenue-raising committees did not regard such expenditure as a luxury outlay.

Congress thinks slowly when it comes to departing from the tax patterns of yesteryear. It should be spurred by all business to think through the tax exemption for stream pollution remedies. It should be similarly stimulated to further the giving of employment by allowing income tax deduction of compensation paid to indoor and outdoor domestic workers.



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Paint-Varnish Technicians Hold Regional Meetings

In the belief, as stated by President E. L. Gott, that the procedure would enable more members to be reached with the contributed papers and to participate in the discussion of current and imminent problems, the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs substituted for its annual convention this year a series of regional meetings. The first was held in Philadelphia October 20, the Baltimore, New England, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh clubs participating, with a total attendance of more than 200.

Similarly well-attended meetings of regionally located clubs were held in Toronto, October 25; Chicago, October 27; Cincinnati, October 29; Houston, November 3; and Los Angeles, November 10. The Advisory Committee met in Chicago October 26, and the annual business meeting of the federation was held at that time.

The activities of the materials and manufacturing committee were reported by its chairman, V. C. Bidlack, of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia. This committee had arranged for the successive presentation at the several meetings of a number of papers concerned with various raw materials of the protective coatings industry. Mr. Bidlack also reported the inauguration of study of two materials problems:—Organosilicons, by the Chicago club; and the use of cellulose derivatives in water paints, by the Philadelphia club. He said also that the proposed production manual was still in the initial stage, its aim being mainly on the practical side.

Club discussions of new machinery were urged by the committee as desirable, especially from the aspect of savings to be made. The scholarship committee, Mr. Bidlack said, was considering promotion of the mechanical engineering aspects of the industry.

Work on Standards, Tests

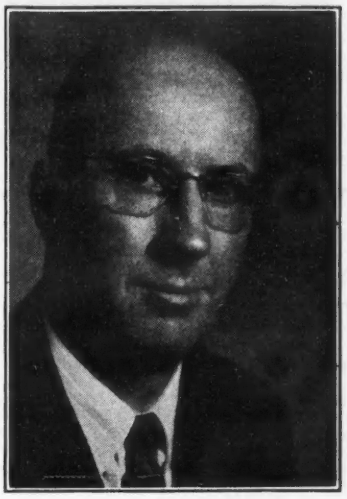
Fifteen clubs have set up committees on standards and tests, said R. W. Matlack, of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, reporting as chairman of the new federation committee on those matters. Ten of these groups are already quite active. Correlation of the work of the federation and its constitutent clubs with that of relevant committees of the American Society for testing materials is proposed. Wide cooperation was asked by Mr. Matlack in extending the usefulness of A.S.T.M. methods in instrument calibration, consistency and viscosity, abrasion and hardness, color measurement, and accelerated evaluation of coatings for marine use.

Among the studies, on some of which reports are expected in the Spring, are gloss measurement, by the Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus club; stability of varnishes and enamels and definitions in the industry, by the Cleveland club; evaluation of hydrocarbon thinners, by the Los Angeles club; oil absorption, by the New England club; properties of adhesive floor coverings, by the New York club; mineral spirits and new oils, by the Philadelphia club; aluminum pastes, by the Pittsburgh club; standardization and improvement of the No. 4 Ford cup, by the Chicago club.

A report of progress in the Philadelphia club's study of new drying oils was made by Mr. Matlack. Standard methods and data from manufacturers have been studied. The oils themselves are being tested and wide cooperation was asked, samples being obtainable from E. C. Haines, of George D. Wetherill & Co., Camden, N. J. Physical and chemical data are got under the suggested method by A.S.T.M. processes. Performance tests were described, covering heat-bodying, drying time, water test, alkali test, and flexibility, a satisfactory method for the last not yet having been developed. Evaluation of livering and other behavior in bodying was also described.

Cellulosics in Water Paints

The work of the Philadelphia club on the use of cellulose derivatives in water paints was described by John Harman. This covered consideration



E. L. Gott
Retiring Federation President

of functions as thickeners, protective colloids (stabilizers), and film-formers, and embraced methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ammonium carboxymethylcellulose, and hydroxyethylcellulose. Alginic acid and its sodium and ammonium salts also were studied. These components are best introduced into emulsions in the form of their aqueous solutions—but it is not practicable to add that much water, so they are ground in as is, sometimes prewetted with a little of one of the liquids in the emulsion.

The behavior of the colloids with latexes was outlined, and some comment was made on their behavior with acrysols and hycars. The effects of temperature and storage had been studied, but not to definite conclusions. In combinations with chlorinated resins the alginates are not good. Of the various sodium carboxymethylcelluloses one of medium viscosity gave the best results.

Pigments greatly affect the stability of emulsions containing celluloses, having an influence on the protective colloid. They cannot satisfactorily be ground with an emulsion and are best introduced by being first mixed with the colloid. Study is continuing of the evaluation of the alkaline salt of aluminum carboxymethylcellulose.

Induction-Heat Baking

The protective coatings industry has new and large opportunities in the field of baked-resin coatings, said Robert J. Moore, of the Bakelite Corporation, New York, in presenting the possibilities of induction heating in the application of phenol-formaldehyde coatings. After reviewing the early use of such coatings and their special properties, he told of the broader developments by way of wartime requirements. The further development with the use of induction heating seemed to him worthy of full study.

Induction heating, as Mr. Moore described it, is applied in baking by means of coils producing eddy currents. He pictured and explained the apparatus. Coated articles are passed through the coils, without making contacts. In the first of a series they are heated to 400° F. in two minutes, and then they are held at that temperature in the second (upper) coil for three minutes. This five-minute process does all that is achieved in oven-heating for thirty to forty-five minutes. The coils, also, can be set up in the field. Iron will heat in 60-cycles current; nonconductive materials require from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 cycles. Because the heating is from the lower surface of the coating outward, blistering and bubbles are avoided.

Among the particular applications of induction-heat baking of resin coatings, Mr. Moore mentioned oil pipelines, boiler tubes, heat-exchanger tubes, sulphur-mining pipes, salt lines, and the piping in solvent-recovery plants. On the basis of 3-inch pipe, he estimated that inside surfaces alone offered 496,000,000,000 square-feet to be coated. Applications in the automobile and pulp and paper industries also were presented.

House Paint Extenders

In a comprehensive dissertation on extenders, or inerts, in house paint foundation, W. G. Vannoy, of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newport, Del., gave the following advice in respect of selecting extenders:—

In selecting an all-purpose extender for white and tinted house paints a classification on the basis of such exposure results as are available to us at this time indicates superior durability for mica, magnesium silicate, and diatomaceous silica over such extenders as barytes, whiting, china clay, calcium sulphate, and ground silica.

Paul O. Blackmore
New Federation President

It should be recognized, of course, that durability differences may show in one formula and not in another. For example, it is easy to show durability advantages for mica in cracking-type formulations such as are often encountered with lead-zinc, zinc-sulphide, and improperly formulated titanium type paints; whereas, the advantages for mica in the better titanium type paints which do not normally fail by cracking are very questionable. Then, too, for each type of extender there are many grades which in some cases at least do not give the same performance.

Applying the limitations imposed by availability, color, cost, and fineness to those extenders offering superior durability characteristics, selected magnesium silicates are considered to be the most reliable all-purpose extenders for house paints. This conclusion is amply supported by literature on outside house paints.

It is considered necessary to select the magnesium silicate for best results because of the wide range covered by available grades. For example, in going from crystaline to fibrous to micaceous magnesium silicates oil absorption and thinner requirements are normally increased, fineness becomes poorer and durability is generally improved. Under these conditions any selection made is at best a compromise which can be made intelligently between durability and thinners content as compared with gloss and fineness. Generally a medium-low oil absorption magnesium silicate is used. This selection is usually made in order to obtain satisfactory fineness and a normal thinners requirement.

It is well known that the best titanium dioxide for use in white paints is unsatisfactory for tinted paints and vice versa. Similarly there are good indications that the best extender for white paints is not necessarily the best extender for tinted paints. Actually calcium carbonate and calcium sulphate show better tint retention than magnesium silicate and for this reason may well be preferred.

Tinted paints, too, are usually more durable than white paints, and this fact may allow the use of extenders in tints which would be considered unsatisfactory in whites. In this respect grays are usually more durable than whites and buffs more durable than grays.

In certain instances calcium carbonate has been used in exterior finishes with good results. For example, the favorable performance of calcium carbonate in lusterless enamels for painting equipment intended for outdoor use has been reported by Beck. More recently the New England production club reported good performance for certain calcium carbonates in anti-fouling paints. As previously indicated, however, an extremely wide range in durability characteristics can be realized from various grades of calcium carbonate—a fact that contributes to the distrust of this material as an extender in exterior paints.

Mr. Vannoy described and illustrated a number of exposure tests applied to extenders. He also gave the following information on laboratory tests of properties:—

Oil Absorption—Take a 5-gram sample, add 10 to 12 drops of pale grinding oil (acid number 12) and work into sample over a two to three-minute period. Add 2 to 3 drops more of oil and follow again by the working-in process. Repeat this procedure using one drop of oil at a time until the sample shows a tendency to stick to the spatula. Report cubic-centimeters of oil required to wet the 5-gram sample.

Total Water-Soluble Salts—Place 100 grams of sample in 400 cubic-centimeters of distilled water. Stir for five minutes in a drink mixer, filter, using an alundum thimble. (100-cubic-centimeter portions are used for water-soluble salts, water-soluble lime, and reaction.)

Transfer 100 cubic-centimeters of clear liquor to a weighed evaporating dish, leave in oven overnight, cool and weigh. The difference in weight multiplied by 4 equals percentage water-soluble salt.

Water Soluble Ca Salts as CaO—Transfer 100 cubic-centimeters of clear liquor (prepared as above) to a 250-cubic-centimeter beaker, add a few drops of HCl. Oxidize the Fe with Br_2 and precipitate with NH_4OH, heat to a boil and filter. Add ammonium oxalate to the filtrate, allow to stand overnight, filter calcium oxalate and wash with 10 percent solution of NH_4OH. Titrate with N/50 $KMnO_4$ after acidifying with acid.

Reaction—Transfer 100 cubic-centimeters of clear liquor (prepared as above) to a suitable flask and titrate with N/50 H_2SO_4, using bromocresol green as an indicator. (In this test a blank should be run for possible correction figures.)

Free Lime—Place 10 grams of sample in 50 cubic-centimeters of distilled water, add 3 drops of phenolphthalein, boil and titrate hot with N/50 HCl to a permanent endpoint. Titration=$Ca(OH)_2$.

pH—Place 10 grams of sample in 50 cubic-centimeters of distilled water, stir by hand for two minutes and determine pH by means of a suitable meter.

Surface—In this instance the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller gas adsorption method was used as described by Dr. Emmett in his article, "Gas Adsorption Methods for Measuring Surface Area of Adsorbents."

Particle Size—The determinations as reported in this paper were made by settling tests and confirmed roughly by microscopic observations. For further information on the procedure reference should be made to "An Apparatus for Disperoid Analysis and Some Investigations With It," by Andreasen, Jensen and Lundberg.

The conclusions reached in the evaluating tests were stated as follows:—

1. Extensive exposure tests and current literature within the field of house paints show selected magnesium silicates to be the preferred all-purpose extender. Calcium carbonate and calcium sulphate, however, are generally superior to magnesium silicate in tint retention.

2. The selection of calcium carbonate of good durability appears to be primarily dependent on low reactivity, although low values for oil absorption, free lime, total surface, initial consistency, and thinners requirement are considered as favorable characteristics.

3. Calcium carbonate can be used to advantage in bodied oil paints to obtain a minimum thinner requirement. In such finishes, where the viscosity of the oil is of the order of Z-5, working properties can be materially improved by the elimination of lead from the pigmentation.

4. Extenders such as calcium sulphate and magnesium silicate can be replaced with calcium carbonate in a sufficient amount to give comparable consistency with interesting possibilities in so far as cost and performance are concerned.

5. Calcium carbonate of low reactivity and terra alba offer considerable promise as preferred extenders for tinted house paints.

New Solvents and Plasticizers

The recent availability of the vinylite dispersion resins is developing a demand for new types of solvents. Some of the responses to this demand were reported by W. A. Woodcock, of the fine chemicals division of the Carbide

1945-6 Federation Officers

The election for officers, in the Chicago business session, resulted in the following official family for the ensuing year:—

President, Paul O. Blackmore, of the Interchemical Corporation, Cincinnati.

Vice-president, John C. Moore, of the Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

Treasurer, Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary, George B. Heckel, jr., 1524 Chestnut street, Philadelphia 2.

Members of the executive committee, Austin O. Allen, of the Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J.; Charles Miller, of the Crown Diamond Paint Company, Montreal, Que.; Edward Schulte, of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and H. H. Zimmerman, of the Illinois Paint Works, Chicago.

& Carbon Chemicals Corporation, under the title, "New Solvents and Plasticizers for Surface Coatings."

Vinylite disperson resins are applied from high solids dispersions in organic liquids. The dispersions, prepared in a ball mill, are applied by standard technics, baked to remove most of the organic liquids, and fused briefly at about 350° F. to knit the resin particles into a strong film.

Dispersions high in plasticizer content require only hydrocarbons as diluents, but in many formulations a weak solvent is needed to attain optimum dispersion with low viscosity. The basic requirements for these weak solvents are that they (1) exert minimum swelling action on the resin at room temperature; (2) produce stable dispersions of low viscosity; (3) be nonvolatile enough to be present as the film starts to fuse.

Extensive research has shown that medium- to high-boiling esters and glycol ethers are most widely effective, and that some alcohols and ketones are useful. By virtue of their slight solvating action these weak solvents act as dispersants and facilitate the fusing of the resin particles. Ketones in which the carbonyl group is blocked, like di-isobutyl ketone, are preferred in general to straight chain "methyl" ketones, since they cause less particle swelling. Products in the volatility range of butyl acetate or methylisobutyl ketone are of limited usefulness. Less volatile dispersants are required because the solvents release from films of these dispersions is so much more rapid than from normal solutions.

Among the most prominent dispersants are:—

Esters—Methylamyl acetate, methyl "Cellosolve" acetate, ethylbutyl acetate, ethylhexyl acetate.

Glycol ethers—"Cellosolve," butyl "Cellosolve," ethylbutyl "cellosolve."

Alcohols—Methylamyl alcohol, ethylbutanol, ethylhexanol.

Ketones—Methylamyl ketone, di-isobutyl ketone, isophorone.

The nature of plasticization can be visualized by assuming thermoplastic resins molecules to be rods on which are ball-like protuberances and socket-like receptacles. When the ball-and-socket joints form between resin molecules rigidity results. When a plasticizer molecule fills up a "socket," one resin contact point is lost and greater flexibility results.

Substantial improvements in surface coatings are made possible through the use of superior plasticizers. Among these are greater permanence of flexibility, light and heat stability, chemical resistance, low temperature flexibility, temperature insensitivity, and resistance to extraction.

One method of evaluating the effect of a plasticizer in nitrocellulose lacquers is to subject cast films to severe bending in a Pfund flexor. The number of alternating bends before cracking starts is some measure of the extensibility of the film. It was found that widely varying amounts of plasticizers were required to develop "standard flexibility." When standardized plasticized films were flexed at various temperatures most of them behave as would be expected, that is, fewer bends are required to crack the films at low temperatures than at high temperatures. Other films were remarkably temperature-insensitive, and there were some that required a greater number of flexes before rupture at 0° C. than at 30° C.

An evaluation of four plasticizers, produced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, is given below, using dibutyl phthalate and tricresyl phosphate as reference products:—

John C. Moore
New Federation Vice-President

Plasticizer	[1]Efficiency	[2]Tensile strength	[3]Slope of temperature flex curve
Tricresyl phosphate...	70	3200	3.24
Dibutyl phthalate.....	48	4200	1.67
"Flexol" plasticizer DOP	38	6000	1.86
"Flexol" plasticizer TOF	32	9000	1.0
"Flexol" plasticizer 3GO	63	1500	0.58
"Flexol" plasticizer CS-24	56	1800	0.318

[1] Pounds per 100 pounds, one-half second NC for standard flexibility at 20° C.

[2] Pounds per square-inch of standard films.

[3] Ratio of flex life at 30° C. to that at 10° C.

Heat-Reactive Hydrocarbons

Some of the possibilities in the field of surface coatings of the many pure unsaturated hydrocarbon materials made available by the various synthetic rubber developments were presented in a paper on "Heat-Reactive Hydrocarbon Resins and Oils," by W. J. Sparks and J. D. Garber, of Esso Laboratories, Standard Oil Development Company, and O. C. Slotterbeck, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The work reported had been applied in the studies of butyl rubber to extend to other hydrocarbon polymers. Of the resulting resins and oils a type I resin A, selected for further commercial development, was discussed.

This material has the following properties:—

Specific gravity (25° C.), 0.930-0.960.
Softening point, 90° C.-125° C. (194° F.-257° F.).
Flashpoint, 293° C. (560° F.).
Intrinsic viscosity, 0.1-0.3 (MW 1500-4500).
Iodine number, 100-150.
Ash, 0.0 percent.
Iron, 0.005 percent.
Acidity, 0.007 maximum.
Taste, none.
Odor, none.
Color, clear, light amber.

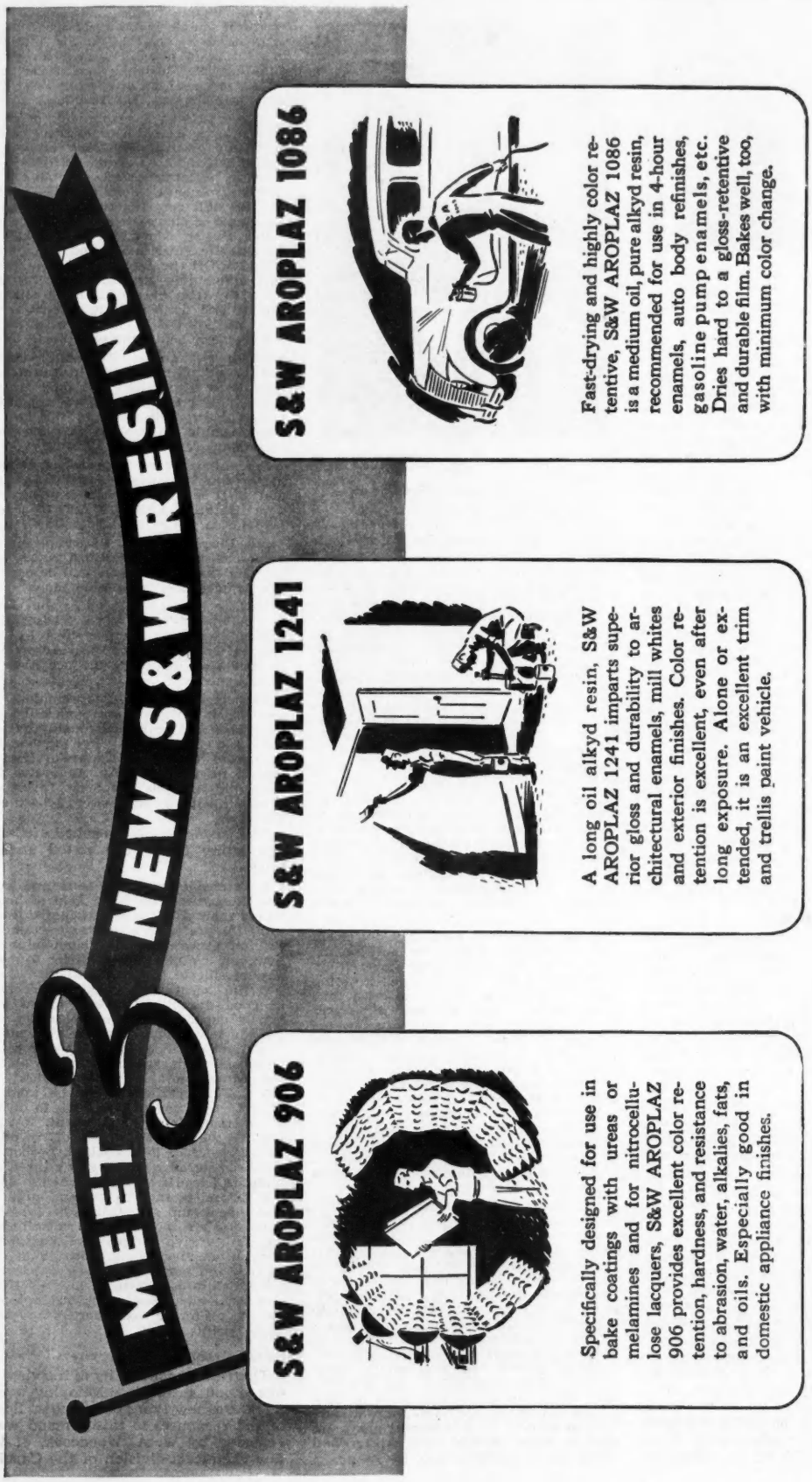
Tests had been made also with resins of types II, III, and IV. These comprised postbaking tests for hardness, solubility in naphtha, and grease resistance. With unmodified resins, the highly reactive, softer material (type IV) baked hard more rapidly than a less reactive type II, both at 120° C., and at 160°-200° C. Type IV was unaffected by naphtha after baking seven and one-half minutes at 200° C.; type II required sixty minutes' baking. Baking in a nonoxidizing atmosphere gives an improved color in the film.

Oil-modified resin type I with alkali-refined linseed oil in 15-gallon length at 293° C. reached a suitable body in four hours. Type II bodied in two hours; type III in one and one-half hours. Type IV did not stand a heat of 293° C.

The resins were tested for the modifying of rosin, limed rosin, and ester gum. Type II gave an extremely viscous solution after twenty-six minutes with ester gum at 287° C.; type III gave a rubbery polymer in nineteen minutes. The melting point of the gum was raised and the modified gum was tougher, harder, and less brittle.

Heat-reactive hydrocarbon oils also were studied. These speedily set up a rubbery gel at 300° C. Bodying tests were satisfactory.

Although sufficient test data are not available on all-hydrocarbon type varnishes to draw final conclusions as to their place in the surface coating field, the experimenters thought it reasonable that such combinations might find use in concrete paints, aluminum


MEET 3 NEW S&W RESINS !
S&W AROPLAZ 1086
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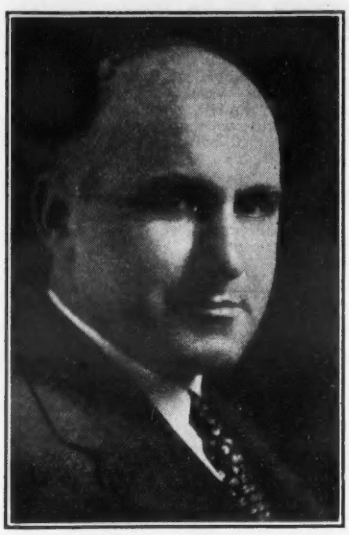
paints and other systems where a neutral vehicle would be desirable.

The heat-reactive hydrocarbon resins are being evaluated for as many of their potential uses as possible,



Carlton H. Rose
New Federation Treasurer

which include clear and insulating varnishes, white enamels, paints, and can coatings. Other suggested applications are adhesives, printing inks, compounding agents, and tackifiers for synthetic elastomers. It is too early to report on weathering and durability tests on coatings made from these resins, but the preliminary results appear to be quite encouraging. Future manufacturing plans will be dependent somewhat upon tests now in progress.

Fire-Retardant Paints for Steel

The second report on its study of fire-retarding paints for steel surfaces was presentel by the New York production club, carrying on from the stage reported at the symposium in November, 1943. The scope embraced (a) the utilization of silicate paints, (b) the use of zinc borate in fire-retardant paints, (c) emulsion paints, (d) chlorinated products, such as chlorinated paraffin.

A selected silicate paint was tested for fire-retardance when applied directly to steel and over a number of primers, both fresh and aged. The preparation of a stable emulsion paint containing zinc borate was investigated. Current work was directed toward determining practical aspects of emulsion paints, such as washability and brushability, the favorable fire-retardant qualities of such coatings having been established in the previous report. There had been an investigation also of the thermoelectric test method of the Philadelphia Navy Yard in comparison with the method previously published by the committee.

In this year's report, presented by R. W. Charlton, a member of the working subdivision 45 of the New York club's technical committee, and covering a multitide of operation detail, the following conclusions were stated:—

The Thermoelectric Testing Method

(a) The electric testing method causes extremely fast rise to very high temperatures. Its test conditions are in general more severe than the Committee testing method.

(b) Large scale bulkhead fire tests were recommended to establish final evaluation of those paints and primers which look promising in laboratory tests.

Silicate Paints

(a) The silicate paint, series d, paint No. 1, is completely nonflammable when tested as described. This is indicated in the test where no primer was used and the silicate paint was applied directly to the metal.

(b) Good fire-retardant properties were obtained when it was applied over any of the organic primers tested. There was no flash and no visible discoloration.

(c) The organic primers tested, however, caused blisters and cracks in the topcoat and caused some fuming.

Zinc Borate into Emulsion Paints

(a) It is possible to incorporate zinc borate into water emulsion paints.

(b) Aminopropanol and oleic acid are satisfactory agents for producing zinc borate emulsions. Casein and alginate are satisfactory protective colloids in such emulsions.

Washability of Emulsion Paints

(a) The brushability tests show that emulsion paints can be prepared which have satisfactory brushing characteristics over non-porous surfaces. They do

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not brush as easily as solvent type paints on porous surfaces.

(b) On primed surfaces having a low pH, emulsion paints may break if they are not stabilized with sufficient good protective colloid.

(c) As might be expected, paints tested by the three methods used varied considerably in their resistance to the specific cleaning compound used.

(d) The data show that a well stabilized oleoresinous emulsion paint has excellent resistance to cleaning with ordinary soap solutions.

(e) Cleaning compounds having strong alkaline constituents attack the emulsion paints which contain enough stabilizing colloid to make them practical for application by brushing.

Influence of Protective Colloids

(i) Methylcellulose and casein gave nearly equivalent results, methylcellulose showing slightly improved washability and brushability. Two percent methylcellulose and 2 percent casein were the best proportions of those tested.

(ii) The method of laboratory No. 3 gave higher numerical results (using 0.5 percent soap solution) than the method of laboratory No. 8 (using soap powder with high sodium carbonate content).

(iii) The control paint deposited from organic solvent solution gave far better results than the emulsion paints of this series. This was caused partly by excessive water content of these emulsion paints.

(iv) The brushability of the paints increased with the increase of the percentage of added protective colloid.

Washability Tests

(A) In the testing method of laboratory No. 3 (0.5 percent soap solution), 2 percent methylcellulose gave better washability than higher percentages. The variation in content of casein and sodium carboxymethylcellulose did not materially affect washability. Methylcellulose had a slight edge in this series over the protective colloids tested, which decreased as the percentage or protective colloid increased.

(B) In the testing method of laboratory No. 5 (using bon ami), 5 percent methylcellulose was best, followed by 2 percent and 5 percent casein and 2 percent and 10 percent methylcellulose. Values were too low using this method.

(C) With the testing method of laboratory No. 8 (soa powder with high sodium carbonate content), washability increased with increase in protective colloid content. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose gave the best results.

(w) In general, sodium carboxymethylcellulose proved better than ammonium carboxymethylcellulose or casein for washability.

(x) The lead acetate wash definitely improved the washability of both the ammonium and the sodium carboxymethylcellulose paints.

(y) The casein-stabilized paint was tested both at its original pH of 7.91 and at an adjusted pH of 9.55, which was nearer to the other pH's, in this series, and it was found that considerably better washability was obtained where the casein-stabilized paint had a higher pH value.

(z) The paint containing ammonium carboxymethylcellulose was reduced 50 percent with water before application. It gave better results in the washability test after reduction than it did unreduced.

A typical formula of a paint used in the testing of protective colloids is as follows:—

	Pounds
Zinc sulphide	171.00
Titanium dioxide (anatase)	401.00
Antimony oxide	102.50
China clay	86.75
Mica	86.00
Linseed oil-C-9 resin vehicle	158.00
Linseed-oil fatty acids	3.17
Cobalt linoleate (6%)	3.17
Casein	17.34
Methylcellulose	2.70
Ammonium hydroxide (28%)	4.74
Duponol WA	1.58
Water	416.21
Antiskin agent (GSA)	2.36
Dowicide A	0.66
Dowicide G	0.66
Pine oil	0.34

Typical of the emulsion paints containing zinc borate is the following formula:—

	Pounds
Titanium dioxide (anatase)	329.00
Antimony oxide	164.25
Zinc borate	164.25
Linseed oil-C-9 resin vehicle	205.75
Cobalt linoleate (6%)	2.10
Oleic acid	24.90
Casein	21.00
Moldex	0.42
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	7.10
Algin (HV)	2.67
Water	392.20

Primers for Ferrous Metals

In further course of its five-year study of organic coatings for ferrous metals, the New England production club made a report of progress. The results of previous years had been re-examined and reviewed. Exposure sites were evaluated through a comparison of 1,000 exposures. The material of exposure panels was studied, also their shape and cleansing, factors of internal stress and strain and the technic of the preparation of panels, with particular attention to such

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things as mill scale and other surface phenomena.

For its tests, the club eventually selected flat steel panels for the study of surface failures, and is making structural comparisons by means of angle-iron pieces, according to A.S.T.M. A-109. Panels are spray-coated on both sides, generally with a light-gray top coat of moderate durability. These

George B. Heckel, Jr.
Re-elected Federation Secretary

are exposed at 45 degrees facing south. A.S.T.M. photographic records are taken monthly over the first quarter, then quarterly.

With the objective of reaching in the five years a full analytical study of the broadest possible variety of materials, the club's studies embrace red lead, lead chromate, white leads (sulphate and carbonate), sublimed blue lead, lead-metal powder, lead titanate, titanium dioxide, lead silicate, zinc chromate, zinc dust, chrome salts, three iron oxides, graphitic mica, aluminum powder, and magnesium, calcium, copper powders and salts. The progress of the program is providing data which are regarded as encouragingly useful.

Olive Drab Tint Retention

Out of earlier work on the infrared reflectance value of various coatings, the Baltimore production club got interested in the tint retention of olive drab paints, because only chrome oxide, particularly, and chrome hydried appeared to be lasting greens, with the iron oxides for the red or yellow. So, it undertook the testing of a number of tinting agents, grinding them in a lusterless alkyd vehicle and exposing the films to mercury arc light, carbon arc light, and outdoors.

The mercury arc was deemed too rapid in chalking to be selective. Duplicate carbon arc apparatus gave different time results, thought to be caused by air circulation. The average of the carbon arc compared well with that of outdoor exposure, but there were some bad differences.

In the results, reported by Francis Scofield, the twenty-three tinting agents in tests of 300 hours under a carbon arc were rated as follows:—

Lampblack	0.5
Phthalocyanin blue, C.P.	1.4
Phthalocyanin blue, reduced	1.8
Indanthrene blue	2.1
Chromium oxide	3.3
Brilliant green PMA	3.3
Organic toner, mixed	3.6
Indigo	3.8
Milori blue	3.9
Black toner (sample 3)	4.0
Malachite green PTA	5.0
Brilliant green PTA	5.2
Ultramarine	5.2
Pigment green B	6.4
Black toner (sample 2)	7.7
Methyl violet PTA	7.8
Antimony sulphide	10.2
Methyl violet PMA	10.7
Blue toner (sample 5)	12.6
Victoria blue PMA	13.8
Victoria blue PTA	14.9
Blue toner (sample 4)	14.8
Alkali blue toner	26.6

Color Change Standards

The Philadelphia production club has been endeavoring to contruct standards for determining the degree of color change in paints and enamels. It is proceeding along the lines of (1) comparison with adopted charts and standards, (2) colorimetric and other synthesized color measurements, (3) spectrophotometric and other analyses by means of apparatus. Its search is specially directed toward the development of simple standards and methods, as it considers these to be most desirable from all angles.

There is a feeling in the club that currently employed instrumental methods of measuring color changes may be too time-consuming. These, however, are recommended whenever it is possible to use them. There is a preference for recording results on a reverse scale of 10 to 0, according to the starting point of the Munsell system, with ratings for hue, value, and chroma.

The test for darkening and fading, regarded as changes in value, was described. The scale for this has five ratings—8, 6, 4, 2, 0—with intervening odd-number ratings for closer work. The scale is applied in one sequence for fading and in the reverse for darkening, the notations being made with the initial letter, "f" or "d," joined to the appropriate number. Narrowing the spread in the upper range for enamels has been suggested.

The personal element has not been found a great factor in relation to the proposed Philadelphia system. It was believed that the proposal is ready for submission to all production clubs for experimentation and evaluation. This is considered an essential preliminary to the preparation and adoption of standards for fading and darkening.

Some question has arisen with reference to the influence of gloss on comparative readings. It was found that changing the angle of observation largely overcame that influence.

Coatings for Plastics

The expanding use of plastics in all lines of construction calls for attention to the need of coatings for such materials, in the opinion of the Pittsburgh production club. In a paper presented by Herbert Metzgar, the club told of the fields of eye appeal, protection, endurance, chemical resistance, and other needs for the coating of plastics. It tried out various coatings on bakelite cleansed with toluene, including baked alkyds, air-dried phenolics (proved the least adhesive), ethylcellulose, acrylics, vinyl copolymers and other vinylic materials, oleoresinous varnishes. It had found no one coating outstanding in all-round usefulness.

The experiments had gone for to solve the major problem of adhesion, the scotch-tape pull test being used. Hardness and gloss are big factors. The rate of cure is a strong influence of behavior (baking being done the same as with steel with alkyds and vinyls; bakelites had not yet been baked). Pigmentation with titanium dioxide (9) and antimony oxide (1) was the rule.

Tests with other plastics are contemplated, and experiments will be made with alkydureas as a second coat.

Catalytic Isomerization of Oils

Work of the United States Department of Agriculture Northern Regional Laboratory, at Peoria, Ill., on the catalytic isomerization of vegetable oils was reported to the federation in Chicago by Howard M. Teeter, chemist in the oil and protein division of the laboratory. Publication of the report has been deferred by the department until after it has been circulated among the several regional laboratories.

The matter discussed is an extension of earlier work, described some months ago by Mr. Teeter, in the field of conjugation of linseed and soybean oils. This work developed two new tailor-made drying oils, norconol-L (of linseed oil parentage) and norconol-S (contrived from soybean oil), which have been offered to the paint industry, not as substitutes for drying oils heretofore in use, but as brand new oils particularly fitted as vehicles in the making of paints and varnishes.

Fungicides in Paints

The value of fungicides as components of paints in resistance to mildew, rot, and other fungous attacks was related by Arthur Minich, of the Nuodex Products Company. His presentation of fungicidal agents was preceded by an informative discussion of the biology and biochemistry of fungi and their prevalence in various connections, not omitting the useful members of the big family.

Taking up available agents for fighting fungous evils, he said:—

The answer to this question is one that should be generally satisfactory to your industry. Many of the fungus troubles, particularly those which may affect cellulosic materials, can be rectified by means of available fungicides.

There still are unsolved problems to whose solutions you, as paint chemists, are going to make an important contribution. We are referring specifically to the fact that a fungusproofed system involves in addition to the fungicide itself a carrier or binder. The perform-

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ance and useful life of this system depends to a considerable extent upon the proper carrier or binder. The selection of this vehicle is a challenge to your ingenuity. The tools are available to you in the shape of a relatively large number of commercially available fungicides.

It would be impossible to name and discuss each one of these products individually. They can be divided into four main classes, however: (1) The metallic naphthenates, (2) certain halogenated compounds, (3) mercurial compounds, and (4) materials which are purely organic in nature and which are not halogenated.

Copper and zinc naphthenates are members of the first groups; pentachlorophenol is a member of the second; bichloride of mercury, phenylmercury oleate, and "Nuocide 321" are representative of the mercury fungicides; and a material like salicylanilide is representative of the group of pure organics.

These fungicides differ widely in these properties. Let's look at the solubility factor—solubility in both water and in organic solvents. With the exception of bichloride of mercury, one could get the impression that a common characteristic of fungicides was solubility in organic solvents. Actually some of the copper naphthenates, the copper hydroxy types developed specifically for textile coatings, are substantially insoluble in organic and vehicles, yet in finely dispersed form are excellent fungicides. There are also certain other organic fungicides which are effective even though they are substantially insoluble.

In the case of clear coating materials, it is, of course, necessary that the fungicide be soluble therein. With pigmented compositions for the sake of convenience, the fungicide should be soluble, or be in the form of a solution or dispersion, but this is not a real necessity.

As far as water solubility is concerned, the permanency of the treatment will generally require substantial water insolubility of the fungicieds. It is deemed necessary, however, that a fungicide for its effective performance possess some slight water solubility. One authority in the field has quoted a desirable solubility of 4 parts of fungicide per million parts of water. This minute solubility is being met by a number of highly efficient fungicides, even though substantially water insoluble.

With specific reference to paints, it definitely appears that an ideal balance must be struck between the solubility and volatility of the fungicide and the permanence desired of the treatment. The ideal fungicide would just maintain the necessary minimum lethal concentration at the paint surface for a long period of time. This delicate balance has unfortunately not been evidenced with the paint fungicides available at present. By way of contrast, rotproofing agents for the protection of cellulosic materials should possess extreme permanency. The metallic naphthenates, particularly copper and zinc naphthenates, are distinguished in this line.

Fungicides vary greatly as far as their safety during handling and after application is concerned. A chemical compound may be an excellent fungicide, yet without being entirely harmless to human beings. The metallic naphthenates, at least copper and zinc naphthenates, and a number of the purely organic fungicides are apparently not dangerous for human beings to handle even in high concentrations. The same cannot be said of the chlorinated phenols, which have been known to produce dermatitis, and the phenylmercury compounds which exhibit in their higher concentrations the dangers which are characteristic of any mercury compound. In many cases this hazard disappears after the fungicide has been incorporated in the final product. A surface may, therefore, be mildewproofed, yet perfectly safe for humans to handle even though a toxic fungicide is used. A new nontoxic fungicide has been developed for use in casein paints.

There is, of course, the possibility of the development of a fungicide which leaves the film at some controlled rate, either through volatilization or leaching by moisture. Such a situation would undoubtedly do a great deal to prevent mildew growth even on the surface dirt. There has not yet been found, however, a fungicide with the perfect balance between a sufficient rate of loss to mildewproof surface dirt and yet exert this mildewproofing effect during the useful life of the paint film. All of the fungicides which have shown any effectiveness at all so far show this effectiveness for such a short time that they leave the mill owner, the user of such paints, with a rather poor opinion of mildewproofed paints.

A great deal of work has been done during the past year or so with fungicides in lacquers used on electrical equipment. It was hoped that work done in this connection might provide a solution to the general oil paint mildewproofing problem. Unfortunately, it has provided no solution at all to the problem of preventing surface discoloration.

In the formulation of preservative primers for cellulosic surfaces the paint chemist is safe in choosing copper naphthenate or zinc naphthenate.

Message from N.P.V.L.A.

It is most important, said Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and executive assistant to its president,

GRP

SHELLAC

The Shellac Industry has been fortunate. Periodic allocations from the Government stockpile, now entirely liquidated, have helped to offset the importers' inability to purchase sufficient supplies in India during the past year. While the Government purchase program has been criticized, nevertheless the industry's interests have been served through liquidation of the stockpile during the period of scarcity in India. A normal supply position cannot exist before the 1946 spring crop, if then. However, interim demand will be partially met from inventories and further arrivals.

NATURAL RESINS

Following liberation of producing areas in the Far East, commercial activities are being re-established but actual imports of Manila, Pontianac, East India, Batu and Damar are not expected for several months. Supplies of Congo Copal are limited and world demand continues in excess of production.

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that the personnel of the industry as a whole become better acquainted with the contributions and the potential services of its technical division. This, he declared, is necessary in the meeting of the industry's greatest challenge, which it now faces. There is opportunity for it to expand beyond all its dreams. The program is simple, but it is enormous, and its completion demands the full push of every member of the industry.

Estimates offered by Mr. Elton placed the volume of paint business at $942,000,000 in 1947 when it has got in full stride. It is expected that the billion-dollar mark will be passed in 1948; and, although there is reluctance everywhere about forecasting business beyond that year, unless some radical reversal is met, the paint business should amount to more than $1,250,000,000 in 1950. In its biggest year heretofore (1929) it was $550,000,000.

Cooperation and research never before have meant so much in the industrial world. This, said Mr. Elton, is particularly true in the field of protective coatings.

The federation's program for better dissemination of technical information was presented briefly by Ralph B. Frazier, chairman of the committee in charge. Operations are directed along the lines of steering, editing, and open forum. The big part of the work has been directed toward the getting of technical papers for publication in the *Official Digest*, and speeding up the submission of reports of meetings of local clubs.

One objective of the program is to have the *Official Digest* issued early in each month. The all-round co-operation essential to that has not yet been adequately developed. In a manner, this is true of the program as a whole, but the progress made since the technical information committee was set up has been quite satisfactory and is proceeding encouragingly.

An increase of 127 in the membership rolls was reported for the past year by Secretary George B. Heckel, jr. The new total comprised 1,717 active members and 121 associates. The membership committee, through R. C. Stark, chairman, asked to be supplied with a list of clubs which had adopted the new eligibility rules, so that its efforts might be properly guided. The memorials committee reported the loss during the year of the following six members:—Capt. J. D. Buisson (Birmingham, England), Milton Lyle Campbell (Kansas City), Kenneth J. Howe (New York), Dr. Ernest A. Stoppel (New York), C. E. Stover (Northwestern), Robert E. Stulb (Philadelphia).

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan Party December 13

Instead of joining with the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in a combined Yuletide celebration, as heretofore, the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club is planning to hold a Christmas party of its own this year. This gala event is scheduled for the evening of December 13 in the club's dinner-meeting hall in the New York Building Trades Employers Association building, 2 Park avenue.

Hercules Powder Plans Parlin Plastics Laboratory

Plans for a new plastics laboratory at its Parlin, N. J., plant have been announced by the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The laboratory will serve as headquarters for the company's development and research work on plastics, and tests will be conducted there on the three plastics materials, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, and nitrocellulose, produced at Parlin and at other cellulose products department plants.

Dicalite Co. Names Four to Sales Staff

The Dicalite Company, Los Angeles, has added the following men to its sales and service engineering staff. G. C. Garland will cover the New York Metropolitan area; L. P. Newton is covering the New England States in connection with use of dicalite materials in paper plants; M. W. Ramsey is covering the Philadelphia area, and D. S. Masters has been assigned to Northern New Jersey.

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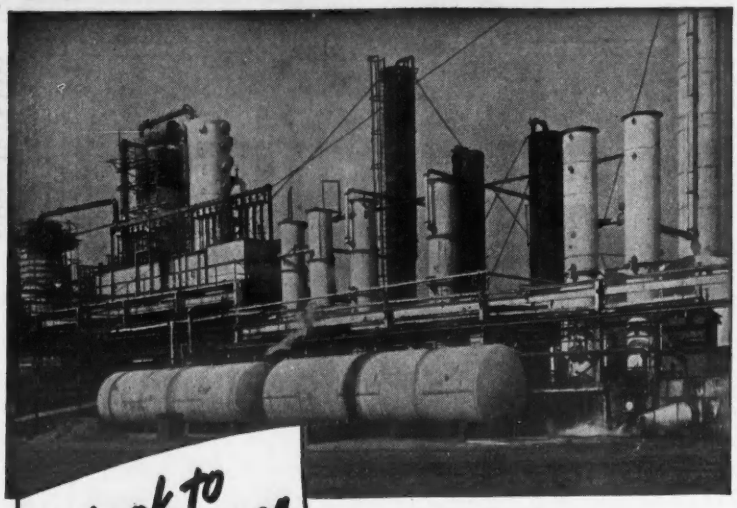

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Heavy Chemicals

Shipments of heavy chemicals are beginning to make some impression on the backlog of orders and a good part of recent production has been channeled to level off this deferred demand. There appeared to be evidence of a slight slowing down in the volume of new business which was fully in line with pre-war conditions when shadows of the inventory period became visible. At present, the trade is not looking for important price charges. Current contract figures have been extended over 1946 for aqua ammonia in drums, bicarbonate of ammonia and carbonate of ammonia. Contract renewals have been increasing in soda ash and caustic soda, but there has been no appreciable expansion in the amount available for immediate shipment. Trade reports indicate that automobile production is getting underway much faster than was expected. While the full effect of this condition will not be reflected in chemicals until after the turn of the year, it is being partly felt at present in the call for chromic acid and nickel sulphate. Both chemicals are commanding a lot of attention with demand sufficient to hold the markets relatively tight. The acids did not reveal any important charges last week. The supply of oxalic remained tight under a persistent buying movement of general character.

United Kingdom imports of potassium compounds decreased from 2,431,342 hundredweight during the first half of 1944 to 1,473,368 during the corresponding period of 1945, according to statistics of the Department of Overseas Trade. During half of 1938, imports of these materials totaled 2,104,503 hundredweight. The 1944 and 1945 figures include Lend-Lease shipments.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $891,000 in September, showed a loss of 18 percent compared with August and an inventory gain of 15 percent. In comparison with September, 1944, their sales were up 8 percent and their inventories were down 9 percent.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.3 in the week ended Nov. 3, according to he American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 95.8 in the previous week and 93. percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Acetic Anhydride—Production during August amounted to 42,728,754 pounds, compared with 43,866,916 pounds in July. Supply figures were not made available. Considerably over half of output was consumed by producing plants. Exports in July aggregated 77,000 pounds, against 13,000 pounds for the same month in 1944. Exports from January through July were 271,000 pounds, compared with 402,000 pounds for the same period last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Scrap—Dealers' receipts of 11,330 pounds of aluminum scrap during August marked a two-year low point in receipts of this classification of scrap metal. Shipments to consumers also dropped from 12,021 tons during July to 11,460 tons during August. The breakdown of shipments of aluminum scrap to consumers during August was as follows:—Sheet and clippings, 2,592 tons; castings and other solid scrap, 2,183 tons; machinings, borings and turnings, 5,437 tons; wrecked aircraft, 148 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 1,100 tons. Stocks of aluminum scrap held by dealers at the end of August were 49,865 tons, the lowest since September 30, 1944, when 46,205 tons were reported in inventory.

Ammonia Aqua—Consumers are placing contracts in this material for shipment in drums over 1946 at the same prices that prevailed in 1945.

Ammonia Bicarbonate — Contracts can be entered for this chemical as well as for carbonate of ammonia for shipment over next year at the same price levels that were current in 1945.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Improvement in the distribution of this chemical is noted. A steady inquiry is reported for home and export consumption. Department of Commerce placed July exports at 348,000 pounds against 437,000 pounds for the same month a year ago. Exports from January through July amounted to 1,668,000 pounds, compared with 4,378,000 pounds for the same period a year ago.

Copper—Geological reports on the Arlington copper mine, North Arlington, N. J., and the Pahaquarry copper mine, Pahaquarry, N. J., have been released for inspection. Although the reports are not available for distribution, persons interested in the deposits may consult them in open files of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., and the office of the State Geologist, Department of Conservation and Development, Trenton, N. J.

Copper Scrap—Consumers of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap are no longer required to furnish the Office of Price Administration with monthly reports of settlements made for these commodities, the price agency announced. The action becomes effective November 13. In explanation of this action, OPA said that a recent survey indicated that the industry has become sufficiently acquainted with OPA's operations and requirements and that there is no longer any need for further statistical information. However, OPA said, the record-keeping requirements of the regulation have not been changed.

Methyl Chloride—Production of all grades during August amounted to 2,383,609 pounds, compared with 2,459,751 pounds in July. Stocks at the end of August were 662,484 pounds, against 580,740 pounds on July 31.

Nickel Scrap—An increase of 125 tons in dealers' shipments to consumers, from 750 tons during July to 875 tons during August, marked activity in this metal, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts remained practically the same as the previous month, showing only a 5-ton increase over the July figure of 820 tons, whereas dealers' stocks dropped 50 tons, to total of 1,985 tons on August 31.

Nickel Sulphate — Buying interest from platers remained active. Favorable possibilities of the automobile industry getting into heavy production much earlier than expected has stimulated demand for nickel solutions. While no surplus stocks are available, suppliers have been able to meet requirements of regular consumers on a fairly prompt basis. A few weeks ago, the supply situation was prevented from becoming critical by the importation of sizable quantities from England. Additional domestic production is expected to reach the market some time this year.

Salt — Department of Agriculture purchased 20,000 pounds of table salt in 2-pound containers, 24 to the case at $1.71 a case.

Soda Ash — Production continued for enough below demand to cause the usual delay in shipments. Bulk material is moving out on a fairly prompt schedule but ash in bags is delayed and will be until more manpower can be enlisted into the packing crews at plants. Meanwhile, there has been no easement in demand either for prompt or future requirements.

Soda Bisulphite — August output showed a substantial gain over July. The totals stood at 3,326,000 pounds in August against 1,438,000 pounds in July. Stocks on August 31 were 757,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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000 pounds, compared with 654,000 pounds at the close of July.

Soda, Caustic—Supply remained insufficient to meet demand promptly. Labor difficulties have aggravated the shipping situation and kept the movement from works behind scheduled requirements. Producers have continued to flake all the caustic possible under the available manpower without appreciably improving the situation. Liquid is moving much better than the dry forms at present.

Soda Phosphate—Production of tribasic in August was 7,637 tons, compared with 6,632 tons in July. Stocks at the end of August were 1,302 tons, against 1,093 tons on July 31. Output of dibasic in August amounted to 5,574 tons, compared with 5,413 tons in July. Stocks at the close of August were 839 tons against 597 tons on July 31. The tetra output in August was 3,905 tons, compared with 3,673 tons in July. Supplies at the end of August were 1,037 tons, against 489 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Soda Silicate—Contracts are being renewed for 1946 shipment at $13 a ton for liquid 40 degrees in tankcars, works.

Acids

Acetic — Production in August amounted to 21,271,109 pounds of synthetic, compared with 20,459,033 pounds in July. Stocks at the end of August were 8,573,469 pounds against 8,048,112 pounds on July 31. Output of natural, including that from calcium acetate registered 2,551,009 pounds in August compared with 2,896,968 pounds in July. Stocks on August 31 were 2,310,227 pounds against 2,098,028 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Hydrofluosilicic — Continued available for prompt shipment. Some buying interest noted from breweries who were not inclined to purchase beyond the limit of actual requirements.

Oxalic — August output registered 1,650,707 pounds, compared with 1,714,185 pounds in July. Supplies at the end of August amounted to 459,883 pounds against 364,749 pounds on July 31. Carlot shipments about sold out for the remainder of this year. Steady miscellaneous buying has taken care of current production.

Sulphuric—Industrial demand has continued steady for the different grades of this acid. Production at present has fairly well leveled off demand in this section. The supply outlook is considered favorable and shipments are meeting requirements without unusual difficulty.

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—Production of sulphuric acid is without change either in ceilings or in condition of supplies which are scarce and hard to get. The government is holding its prices at the highs realized in March three years ago, with the small differences between plants still recognized and no move made to get back to any suggestion of a uniform figure. But plants are troubled by growing scantiness of materials that go into production and also by rising costs of operation, while the government holds an influence over plants in the shape of renegotiation despite the fact that its own requirements are very much reduced. This situation, of course, is offset in a way by the increasing requirements of acid in the industries, a trend which is certain to continue and reach perhaps new record proportions.

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has appointed David McGill as general manager of its Canadian affiliate, Stein-Hall, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Hooker Gets Award For Atomic Bomb Work

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been presented with a special award Army and Navy "E" flag with three stars by the Manhattan Project for its production of material for the atomic bomb. Edwin R. Bartlett, president of the company, received the award on behalf of the company and John W. Burden, president of Hooker Employees Union, represented the employees.

Goodrich Issues Data On Industrial Tires

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has just published a 38-page booklet on industrial tires under the title, "How to Save Money on Industrial Hauling Jobs and Equipment." Copies are available upon request from the Goodrich company.

Ammonia Aqua, Carbonate, Bicarbonate Prices Renewed

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, ammonia department, announces an offer to accept new contracts and to extend existing contracts for aqua ammonia in drums, ammonia carbonate and ammonia bicarbonate to December 31, 1946, at present prices, terms and conditions.

Trade Briefs

Stauffer Chemical Company plans the construction of a new storage building at 3200 East Twenty-sixth street, Vernon, Calif., at a cost of $61,000.

Robert E. Withers, senior vice-president and director of the Aluminum Company of America, has completed 50 years of service with the company.

Junius S. Morgan, a member of the board of directors of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has been elected a director of Continental Can Company, New York.

Merchants & Traders, which has been operating in Shanghai for a number of years, is looking for American producers of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals who desire a "good and live-wire connection in China."

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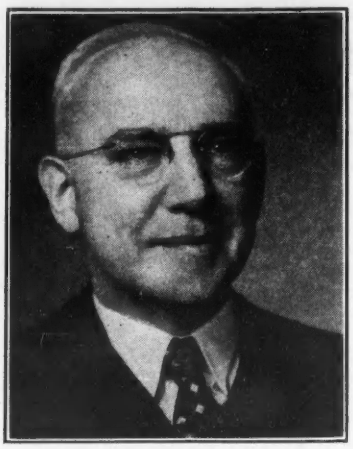

Warner R. Over has been named treasurer of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., following the retirement of L. A. Smith, who served as vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Over, who joined Pennsylvania Salt as clerk in 1904, was appointed secretary of the company in 1940, combining this with the title of assistant treasurer. He will now act as secretary-treasurer.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Few observers believe that payments of expenses to messengers, office boys, and clerks must be accounted for in meticulous fashion. But, where is the line to be drawn. Literal compliance would produce a preposterous situation.

Americanizing Special Crops

Scientific experimentation is now on a hemispheric basis to develop supplies which the United States needs, but does not produce. Agreements between the Department of Agriculture and the governments of Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Peru have led to establishment of cooperative experiment stations which are almost certain to stimulate production of these complementary commodities and all the benefits that would flow therefrom.

The work includes agronomic investigations, demonstration, extension teaching, and the selection and multiplication of superior plant-propagating material. The scientists are striving to encourage production of quinine, rubber, insecticidal plants, tea, and rope fibers as the more important commodities. Many of these products grow best in the tropics and should do well in Latin American countries.

Work with havea or plantation rubber plants and cinchona has been underway for several years at the Peruvian station at Tingo Maria. Rotenone investigations have progressed well since cuttings of derris plants became available from the Department of Agriculture experiment station in Mayaguez, P. R. Work is also being done on botany, soil conservation, and land use.

Chemical Plants

—Continued from page 5

on leased land, occupied by one wood building with 13,400 square feet. Property has all utilities.

Eastern States Petroleum Company, Houston, Tex., was built to produce 100 octane aviation gasoline. Property consists of 33 acres occupied by eighteen buildings of various construction with 40,000 square feet of floor space. Plant has rated capacity of 3,140 barrels of 100 octane aviation gasoline per day. Machinery consists of laboratory, testing units, furniture and fixtures. Water secured from wells on premises and all utilities are in operation. Plant has service of railroad spurs.

A site formerly occupied by Rubber Synthetics, Inc., is located at Gary, Ind., and consists of 843 acres divided into two sections. One, of 237 acres and the other of 605 acres. It is located in the northwestern section of the city. It is bounded by Industrial Highway, U. S. Route No. 12, Grand Calumet River, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, and Cline street. The property is approximately 2 miles east of the main business center of East Chicago, Ind. The aforementioned Joliet & Eastern Railroad serves the site and connects with all other railroads in the Chicago switching district.

Metals Stockpile Sizes Corrected by McCarran

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada announces that some of the figures he gave to the senate last week, in connection with his bill (S. 1522) on stockpiling of certain metals of the Metals Reserve Corporation were incorrect.

The correct figures on the accumulations, as of September 30, are:—Tungsten, 19,693,997 pounds; copper, 508,726 short tons; lead, 82,335 short tons, and zinc, 571,167 short tons.

Potash Deliveries Set New High Mark

A record tonnage of potash was delivered by the five leading potash producers during the fertilizer year June, 1944, to May, 1945, according to compilations released by the American Potash Institute. Deliveries were made in forty-one States, District of Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. A total of 692,406 tons of K_2O were delivered to the United States during this period while Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii received 43,763, 3,483, 18,711, and 9,513 tons respectively. Total agricultural deliveries amounted to 767,881 tons K_2O. Deliveries to United States represent an increase of 99,060 tons K_2O or 16.7 percent over the preceding fertilizer year, while total deliveries of agricultural potash increased 113,012 tons K_2O or 17.3 percent.

Alcohol Data—Sept.

Statistics covering the production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl alcohol in September, 1945, compared with September, 1944, and prepared by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, are as follows:—

	Proof gallons	
	1945	1944
Production		
Ethyl alcohol	39,925,353	93,084,658
Withdrawals		
Tax paid	7,963,064	5,358,877
Tax free	48,953,224	100,614,605
Total	56,916,288	105,973,482
Stocks		
Bonded warehouses	47,556,447	27,593,871
Denaturing plants	92,029,384	60,847,322
Total	139,585,831	88,441,193

Freeport Sulphur Elects Norcross Vice-President

F. S. Norcross, jr., has been elected a vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president, has announced. Mr. Norcross, who is president and general manager of Freeport's manganese mining subsidiary, will participate also in the company's expansion activities.

Mr. Norcross built the manganese ore concentration plant in Cuba and has been in charge of its operation from the beginning. Since the outbreak of World War II, this plant has supplied more than 950,000 tons of manganese, about 12 percent of our wartime consumption. He was also in charge of the construction of the large Cuban nickel plant which Nicaro Nickel Company, another Freeport subsidiary, built for Defense Plant Corporation during the war, and which has produced large quantities of nickel from low-grade Cuban ores.

Robert P. Kenney, formerly manager of international service, has been made manager of international sales of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland.

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Chemical Workers Increased in August

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted a 6.6 percent gain from July to August, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 6.1 percent above the corresponding level of 1944. Payrolls showed a gain of 1.2 percent from July to August, and stood 0.9 percent above corresponding level for 1944.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers for factory employment in the chemical group of industries for August was 109.0 (100 equals 1939 average), compared with 203.7 for July and 204.3 for August, last year. For payroll totals the index number was 325.7 (same basis), compared with 366.0 for July and 356.6 for August last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries for August showed the following comparisons:—

	Aug. 1945	July 1945	Aug. 1944
Employment	142.5	145.6	167.9
Payroll totals	257.6	286.5	335.0

Employment in the chemical group of industries was 3.3 percent above the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 7 percent above the general average for industries.

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1939 average:—

	Employment		
	Aug. 1945	July 1945	Aug. 1944
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	81.7	81.3	86.7
Crude petroleum production	84.1	83.8	84.1
Dyeing and cleaning	117.3	121.2	118.4
	Payroll totals		
	Aug. 1945	July 1945	Aug. 1944
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	155.9	161.9	165.3
Crude petroleum production	137.2	135.7	132.7
Dyeing and cleaning	179.9	197.7	178.6

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1939 average)

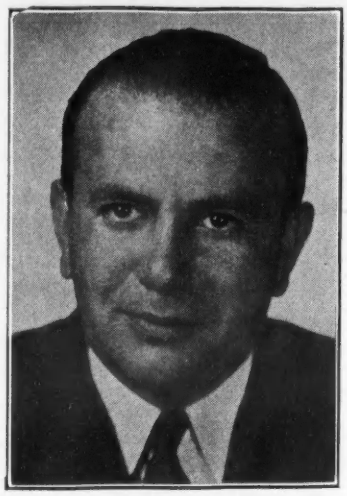
	Aug. 1945	July 1945	Aug. 1944
Chemicals	190.0	203.7	204.3
Cottonseed oil	76.3	76.2	81.4
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	181.1	182.5	182.4
Explosives and safety fuses	1,105.4	1,207.2	1,119.1
Fertilizers	106.2	104.4	101.5
Paint, varnishes and colors	103.0	102.9	106.4
Petroleum refining	127.6	127.6	125.5
Rayon and allied products	110.0	111.2	110.0
Soap	95.3	95.5	99.5

Payroll Totals

(100=1939 average)

	Aug. 1945	July 1945	Aug. 1944
Chemicals	325.7	363.0	356.6
Cottonseed oil	145.1	150.8	153.7
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	270.7	272.6	265.2
Explosives and safety fuses	1,607.4	1,879.8	1,725.0
Fertilizers	241.8	247.4	226.6
Paint, varnishes and colors	163.0	168.8	169.1
Petroleum refining	223.6	227.7	214.0
Rayon and allied products	181.6	184.3	175.7
Soap	160.1	157.8	168.8

Heyden Ass't Secretary



S. Askin, industrial relations director for the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been appointed an assistant secretary.

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Arnesto Elects Vice-President

Henry N. Weiskopf, technical director of the Arnesto Paint Company, New York, has been elected a vice-president of the corporation.

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DRYMET* (Sodium Metasilicate—Anhydrous) GRANULAR OR FINES
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Agricultural Chemicals

Continued shortage of organic fertilizer materials has stimulated interest in the possibilities of bringing in stocks from foreign countries. Occasional small lots of tankage have arrived from South America, but at present domestic prices are not high enough to attract much attention from suppliers abroad. The shortage of bone meal has shifted attention to substitutes and in this instance defluorinated phosphate is establishing record sales for live stock feeding requirements. No improvement could be noted in the supply of sulphate of ammonia and no resale potash has reached the market. The supply of normal superphosphate is increasing, but triplesuperphosphate is reported scarce. Nitrate of soda is not a supply problem at present. There is not much activity in the general market for agricultural chemicals at present. Specialties such as DDT are commanding attention but producers, as a rule, are busy building their stockpiles for shipment after the turn of the year.

Advices from Spain state that production of phosphate rock in that country amounted to 10,000 metric tons during the first six months of 1945, compared with 8,400 in the corresponding months of 1944. Figures on the output of superphosphate are not available at this time.

Canadian exports of fertilizers in August, 1945, amounting to $2,490,000, were more than 25 percent greater in value than the August, 1944, figure of $1,965,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fertilizer exports for the first eight months of 1945 also increased in value over those of the corresponding months of 1944, totals being $18,888,000 and $16,511,000, respectively.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—September output as a byproduct from coke was placed at 125,284,520 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. August production was 126,518,977 and production in September last year was 131,530,000 pounds. Stocks on September 30 were 52,804,112 pounds against 58,143,308 pounds at the end of August and 154,681,765 pounds September 30, 1944. Sales in September ran ahead of production.

Bone Meal—Production has not kept pace with demand and there has been some shift to substitutes by feeders. Any material available found a ready market at ceiling prices.

Castor Pomace—Crushers are reported operating in a limited way but are behind on existing contracts and no additional stock has reached the market.

Dried Blood—Only occasional carlot sales at ceiling prices were reported. There was no improvement in the supply situation while demand continued active for feeding requirements.

Soda Nitrate—Quiet so far as agriculture is concerned with supplies sufficient to meet demand easily. There has been no disposition to buy this material and store it like in the war years, and the movement at present is without unusual feature.

Tankage—Department of Agriculture sold 100 sacks consisting of 14,500 tons at $70.50 a ton f.o.b. Topaz, Utah, on October 5. The shortage of stocks has kept the local market in a definitely tight position.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Total mine production of phosphate rock in the first half of 1945, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, was 2,773,894 long tons. Phosphate rock sold or used in the first half of 1945, 2,629,669 tons, was slightly less than the corresponding period of 1944; the value, $10,567,755, was about $385,000 greater. The average value of the phosphate rock sold or used increased from $3.80 in the first half of 1944 to $4.02 in the similar period of 1945, increases being shown in nearly all classes of rock. Total stocks in producers' hands at the end of June were 1,436,000 long tons, compared with 1,291,000 tons for the corresponding date last year. Maximum prices for coarser sizes of ground Florida pebble phosphate rock were established by OPA, effective Nov. 10.

Superphosphate—Demand remained steady for contract shipments and some export inquiry was in the market although no actual exports could be traced. Production has increased in some areas but has not reached the level generally expected. Reports from out of town points indicate no great improvement in the supply of manpower to date.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

For Current Prices see page 9.

Potashes

Mixed fertilizers with a high potash content are steadily increasing in demand and production of potash is finding a steady outlet to mixers. Production is sold heavily on contract until Spring, and producers are not inclined to take on any new business. Meanwhile, there is no resale material around and the market has remained tight and without evidence of easement in sight.

Advices from the United Kingdom state that imports of muriate of potash showed a substantial decrease—from 2,389,971 hundredweight in January-June, 1944, to 1,444,036 during the corresponding months of 1945.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—Demand for crude fertilizer materials active. Expect additional production of fish scrap from operations along the North Carolina coast. Insufficient labor has kept superphosphate output behind the demand for mixers. Tankage, dried blood and bone meal too high for fertilizer.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Business remained rather quiet but with a strong tone in the fertilizer nitrogenous materials. Supplies available to buyers have been less than desired by most purchasers, and accordingly the over-all movement was relatively limited. Blood was firm to strong. Tankage remained in good call. Bone materials held firm. Bone Materials—Dried bone meal, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $44 to $45 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, Nov. 9.—Labor shortages, a drop in exports from Canada, and reduced mill opeartions all contributed to limited trading here this week. While all supplies were short, nitrogen and potash were in the most demand. Production of fish meal was moderately increased following the full moon period, but small offerings were mostly placed on earlier orders. Ammonia nitrate was quoted at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate, $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, and $57 for 11/48, delivered at production plant.

Insecticides

Suppliers are inclined to look for an adequate supply of cresols and cresylic acid later in the season but admit there are no surplus stocks at present. The same condition is true of fish oil. The outlook for DDT is expected to improve after the turn of the year. Production is heavily sold ahead at present. Paradichlorobenzene supplies should increase with the liberation of more benzol. There is a big backlog of orders in this material to be satisfield. The organic fungicides show prospects ranging from tight to adequate. Seed protectants reveal an ample supply of mercurials, copper oxide, sulphur and tartar emetic. There is nothing that forecasts tight markets in the weed killers at this time. Prospects favor plentiful stocks of borax, carbon bisulphide, chloropicrin and chlorate of soda. The wetable spreader conditions at this time show from tight to ample stocks.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of sulphur have continued to hold a satisfactory average with inquiry active both for home and export. Spanish production amounted to 14,931 metric tons during the first half of 1945, compared with 9,847 tons in the corresponding period of 1944. Output during the remainder of this year will probably be seriously curtailed as a result of the closing of its sulphur units by a leading mining company because of the water shortage. Operations are not expected to be resumed until after rains occur. Spanish pyrites are moving when available. Prices were unchanged.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation is offering 1,080 tons of crude sulphur in bulk, in excellent condition, stored at Weldon Springs Ordnance Works, declaration number STL-S-245077. Bids will be received at the St. Louis regional office of RFC until November 26.

Dr. Robert C. White failed of reelection, November 6, for a third term as city controller in Philadelphia. Dr. White, a former president of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, was Philadelphia's sole remaining Democrat official.

Sulphur

Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenon Mixtures

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Douglass SULPHUR CO.
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Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
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Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
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THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

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STEUBER'S DDT
INSECTICIDES
LIQUID SPRAYS • POWDERS
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Pints • Quarts • Gallons • Drums
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at home and abroad must meet their own market requirements
WE CAN HELP SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS
We are pioneers and specialists
in the production of DDT insecticides
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ORDERS NOW ACCEPTED FOR IMMEDIATE & FUTURE DELIVERIES
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Telephone: 7296
Export Manager: ERNEST D. KRACHT
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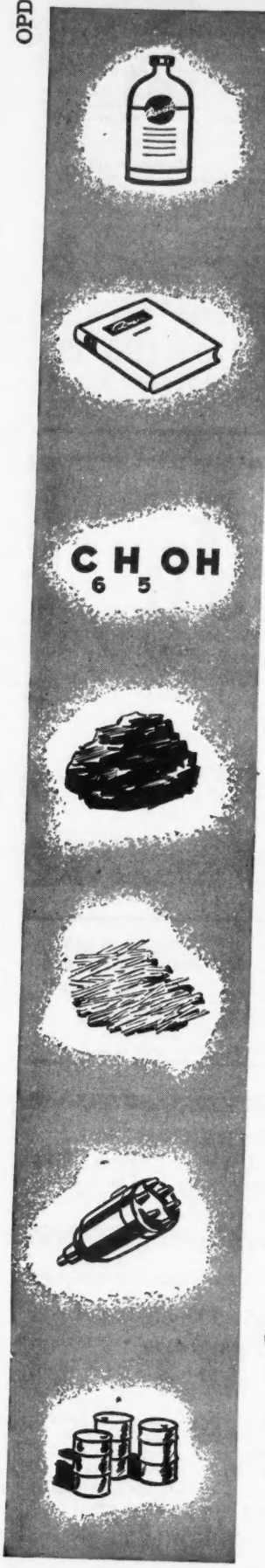
Cable Address: Kracht New York

PHENOL



DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA: C_6H_5OH

SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Most of the coaltar basic chemicals are moving under a satisfactory industrial demand that has been disrupted on occasions by labor difficulties. In the Eastern market, demand for industrial benzol has been active enough to prevent much of the motor grade being made. Reports from the Midwest indicate the condition is somewhat reversed in that area. Consumption of creosote oil has kept inventories at a relatively low level. Crude napthalene has continued available for prompt shipment while the refined was definitely tight with no immediate prospects of easement. The situation in refined naphthalene was distorted during the war and a heavy backlog of orders accrued for balls and flakes. Under normal conditions, demand at this time should be quiet instead of distinctly active. Natural phenol was in short supply, but inventories of the other grades seemed to have improved. Buying interest from the lacquer trade held coaltar xylol in the same tight position.

Prospects of greater production in the automobile industry have at least offered encouragement for increased consumption of phthalic anhydride through alkyd resins which are essential in motor-car manufacture. Anilin oil has continued to improve its supply position. The cresols gave no evidence of easement. Hydrogenated solvents were kept available for prompt shipment. Dyestuffs showed gradual improvement of their supply position.

Steel operations for the week beginning November 5 were scheduled at 77.0 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 72.9 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 73.5 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,410,400 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,335,000 tons in the preceding week.

Production and supply figures were compiled by the Bureau of Mines, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.8	129.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of motor benzol as a coke byproduct registered a substantial increase during September. The total stood at 3,478,274 gallons against 1,728,514 gallons in August. Output of other grades in September amounted to 8,820,607 gallons, compared with 10,324,130 gallons in August. Stocks at the end of September were 1,709,783 gallons of motor and 6,115,294 gallons of other grades against 619,135 gallons of motor and 4,749,711 gallons of other grades on August 31. Reported that demand for industrial at present has continued active enough to prevent much of the motor grade being produced in the East. According to trade reports, the situation is somewhat reversed in the Midwest.

Coaltar—September production of crude as a byproduct from coke amounted to 55,962,835 gallons compared with 57,283,465 gallons in August and 61,322,200 gallons in September, 1944. Production from January through September was 540,062,155 gallons against 576,361,000 gallons for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of September were 32,014,319 gallons, compared with 32,917,110 gallons on August 31.

Creosote Oil—Tar distillers' production in August amounted to 9,296,172 gallons against 9,340,860 gallons in July, according to the Chemicals Bureau of WPB. Stocks at the end of August were 5,801,398 gallons, compared with 7,666,677 gallons on July 31. The present market has retained its tight position with production moving steadily for wood-processing requirements.

Cresylic Acid—Chemicals Bureau placed August output at 2,104,510 pounds of crude compared with 2,347,728 pounds in July. Stocks at the end of August were 1,055,332 pounds against 953,212 pounds on July 31. Production of refined in August was 2,539,407 pounds, compared with 2,375,299 pounds for the preceding month. Stocks at the end of August were 1,168,466 pounds against 1,316,718 pounds on July 31. Current demand has kept ahead of supply, leaving the situation tight and firm.

Naphthalene—Production from tar distillation for August was 17,730,597 pounds of less than 79° C., according to the Chemicals Bureau. July production was 17,014,259 pounds. Stocks at the end of August were 6,720,651 pounds, compared with 6,868,855 pounds on July 31. Output of refined in August was 5,574,731 pounds against 6,685,383 pounds in July. Stocks at the end of August were 1,972,763 pounds, compared with 911,149 pounds at the close of July. Crude continued in fairly free supply last week but refined was short and in a distinctly tight condition.

Phenol — Reconstruction Finance Corporation regional office in Little Rock, Ark., has for sale a lot of about 1,300,000 pounds. Synthetic stocks are said to be meeting requirements but there was no appreciable improvement in the supply of natural.

Pyridin—Output of crude in September amounted to 38,800 gallons, compared with 40,004 gallons in August. Refined production was 8,632 gallons, against 10,110 gallons in August. Stocks of crude at the end of September were 115,475 gallons and refined 9,450 gallons compared with 113,396 gallons of crude and 9,005 gallons of refined on August 31.

Toluol—Production of all grades of toluol in September amounted to 2,039,681 gallons, compared with 2,429,784 gallons in August. Stocks on September 30 were 2,224,947 gallons, against 1,565,305 gallons at the end of August. Prompt shipments remained available.

Xylol — September production amounted to 556,895 gallons, compared with 610,915 gallons in August, a decline of 8.8 percent. Stocks at the end of September were 443,979 gallons, against 433,539 gallons on Angust 31. Lacquer demand held the coaltar variety in a tight position.

Chicago, Nov. 9. — Conditions in the coaltar bases market were fairly active, with buyers still showing considerable interest. Offerings were only moderately extensive. Benzol was still in good demand. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Producers of these solvents are in a position to make prompt shipments. There is no large surplus of supplies, but enough to meet the current extent of consuming demand. Buying interest from the cement, insecticide and other consuming industries has continued along moderate lines.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Production meeting requirements of regular consumers without leaving much excess material around. Market firm but without quotable change.

Broener's—While no surplus material was reported, there was enough stock to meet the current extent of consuming demand without unusual difficulty.

Fumaric — Demand for protective coatings and synthetic resins has continued considerably in excess of current production. Short stocks have kept the market firm and definitely tight.

Gamma—Enough being produced to meet regular requirements but current production not sufficient to create a surplus.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

Tar Bases

TAR BASES are extracted from coke oven ammonia liquor and coal tar oils.

THE KOPPERS TAR BASES INCLUDE:

PYRIDINES (including denaturing pyridines meeting the commonly-accepted denaturing specifications)

ALPHA PICOLINE

MIXED PICOLINES

2, 4 LUTIDINE

QUINOLINE

WIDER-BOILING FRACTIONS OF TAR BASES
both above and below quinoline

ISOQUINOLINE

These are chemical raw materials for the manufacture of vitamins, medicinals, and waterproofing agents for textiles. They may be used as solvents and as sources of copolymerizing materials for synthetic rubber. Certain higher boiling tar bases are used in formulating steel mill pickling inhibitors.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

OPD—11-12-1945 59

Maleic—Synthetic resin manufacturers have placed orders in excess of current production and it appears as though it will be some time before demand can be leveled off. Meanwhile, a decidedly tight market is expected to prevail.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Progress has been made in satisfying the heavy backlog of orders which existed as a result of war priority shipments. Production has expanded under freer supplies of benzol but the labor shortage is still sufficient to make the increase gradual.

Benzidin Base—Shipments to regular consumers have been made more promptly from production that has shown some improvement through the easement in basic materials.

Metaparacresol—Production was up near the high mark of the year in August. Output registered 912,578 pounds, compared with 544,690 pounds in July. Stocks at the end of August were 354,037 against 311,918 pounds on July 31, according to the Chemicals Bureau.

Orthometaparacresol — Chemicals Bureau placed August output at 695,690 pounds which is the lowest recorded for any month so far this year. July production was 813,723 pounds. The supply on August 31 was 61,546 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—August production was registered at 11,283,743 pounds by the Chemical Bureau. July output was 10,934,029 pounds. Stocks at the end of August were 3,130,630 pounds, compared with 2,494,086 pounds on July 31. Although shipments to producers of synthetic resins have continued heavy, output has been fully equal to demand and the supply situation is described as favorable.

Coaltar Colors

Overall supply position has shown improvement under a freer distribution of intermediates essential to output. Aside from this, some government surplus dyestuffs are being made available to consumers. The vat classification has continued to command the most buying interest.

Midwest Research Adds Eight to Staff

The Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, has announced the addition of the following eight new members to its technical staff, which brings the total personnel of the Institute to seventy-one:—

Dr. Robert R. Hancox, physicist, formerly on the staff of the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, and more recently with the Western Electric Company, Chicago; Dr. Robert W. Shortridge, formerly with the Monsanto Chemical Company, Dayton, Ohio; Lorenzo D. Moore, formerly of the Koppers Company, Kearny, N. J., where he specialized in synthetic rubber production; John Affleck, who received his bachelor's degree in physics this year from Rockhurst College, Kansas City; Jerome Brewer, from the staff of the University of Chicago, where for the past eighteen months he participated in the development of the atomic bomb; Carl R. Johnson, who recently was discharged from the navy after three and one-half years' service; George W. Swehla, civil engineer and cartographer, who has been on the staff of the City Plan Commission, Kansas City; Miss Louise T. Alderman, formerly assistant chemist, American Can Company, Maywood, Ill.

General Aniline Research Personnel Shifted

Dr. W. E. Hanford, director of research at the central research laboratory of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Easton, Pa., has announced the following recent changes:—

W. Converse has been appointed assistant to the Director of Research. Dr. J. W. Copenhaver has been made a group leader and will report to Dr. D. L. Fuller who has been made a section leader and will be responsible in part for the work on the development of new products. Charles H. Bonbrook and Miss Frances Hartung will report to Dr. W. D. Peterson.

Galvanizers to Meet

The galvanizers committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, will hold a meeting at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, November 29 and 30.

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OPD—11-12-1945 60

A vital threesome †
in the making of an effective germicide!

† *fine chemicals of measured purity*

† *your technical skill in manufacturing*

† *rigid laboratory control in your plant*

When Sister gets a scratch on her hand, or Johnny a cut on his knee—to the rescue comes Iodine!

For numberless years, Iodine has enjoyed a wide reputation as an efficient germicide.

And manufacturers, using care and skill in the making, see to it that Iodine continues to be *good.*

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Baker's
FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Demand for drugs and fine chemicals was good throughout the past week. New calls for materials encountered the fact that production in many instances is already engaged well up to the end of the year. Acetylsalicylic acid was a good example of that last week when export inquiry for 10 tons of material failed to arouse the least interest of any of the largest producers and resellers apparently were loath to do more than say they might consider the request. Prices remained very steady throughout the period. Sorbitol was advanced.

The situation in emetine hydrochloride held interest from the fact that removal of all distribution control over both the raw material from which it is made and from the derived product as well has returned emetine to the open market, but at prices said to reflect a 100 percent advance in the cost of ipecac root. Reports concerning soap production made discouraging reading for glycerin manufacturers. Dollar volume in the third quarter dropped 9 percent. Everything conspires to keep glycerin in tight position.

Explanation of the congressional bill to "freeze" quicksilver in the government stockpile was found in the fact that the year during which government-owned quicksilver would be held unless declared surplus by the Surplus Property Board, expired October 3. The quicksilver industry has feared that the government stock of 83,638 flasks might be dumped on the market. It was to prevent that development that the McCarran bill was introduced.

During the period, the Chemical Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reported production and stocks of a number of fine chemicals in August. Totals appear in subjoined market reports, but they also show that production in August was larger than in July in the cases of acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, butyl acetate, and riboflavin, but smaller as to diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, phenobarbital and sodium salts, and sulpha drugs as a group. Comparing August 31 totals with July 31 figures, stocks of acetylsalicylic acid, diethyl ether, and ethyl acetate were larger, but those of acetanilide, butyl acetate, phenobarbital and sodium salts, riboflavin, and the group of sulpha drugs.

One hundred thirty-nine wholesale druggists reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $28,534,000 in September, which was 1 percent more than the August aggregate, and a 1 percent decrease from September, 1944. September inventories increased 4 percent over August, and were 6 percent larger than September, 1944, according to the 108 firms reporting stocks.

Acetanilide—Production in August totaled 603,560 pounds, comparing with July output at 959,384 pounds, according to the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on August 31 totaled 231,955 pounds, comparing with July 31 stocks at 237,424 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—August production was 814,794 pounds, comparing with July output at 813,540 pounds, according to the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on August 31 were 1,113,309 pounds, against July 31 stocks at 1,098,673 pounds. An inquiry for 10 tons of this article for export failed to create the least interest among the main producers, who reported production well engaged at least to the end of the year.

Acid, Salicylic—Somewhat greater availability of raw material should increase reserves of most suppliers at a time not too far distant. Pricewise, the market continued to be very steady.

Acid, Tartaric—Consumers await some improvement in supplies, and producers await greater availability of raw material—preferably raw material buyable at prices producers of tartaric acid can pay and still sell their product at ceiling limits.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sorbitol, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
205.2	205.2	205.0	236.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Alcohol—The outlook for this article depends on the extent to which producers are able to readjust to peacetime events. Worked at capacity, there should be plentiful supplies of alcohol for all purposes but some production is destined to be shut down and other output is slated for readjustment. However, there is a large productive capacity in the Middlewest which is likely to be retained if the last announced plans of government are followed.

Aloin—Although the trend of raw material prices of late has been upward, the rise in costs has not reacted on the price schedule on aloin. The supply was reported to be moderate in size.

Butyl Acetate—Production of normal butyl acetate in August amounted to 6,444,972 pounds, comparing with July at 4,709,465 pounds, according to the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on August 31 were 3,774,675 pounds, while on July 31 they were 3,709,801 pounds.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at this port totaled 2,214,900 pounds, bringing the total since January 1 to 229,292,690 pounds. This latter total compares with 233,337,890 pounds imported at this port during the corresponding time a year ago. Oil continued to move in excellent quantities and absorption of output by manufacturers of protective coatings is destined to run to large figures.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Castor oil continues to meet with substantial trade interest, and the price structure is firm. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 13¾c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots, 14½c.; less than carlots, 13c., tanks; No. 3, extracted, 13½c. per pound, drums, carlots; 14¼c., less than car lots; 12¾c., tanks.

Diethyl Ether—The Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission, reports August production of 5,439,336 pounds, against July output of 7,223,495 pounds. Stocks on July 31 totaled 2,964,669 pounds, while on July 31 they were 2,367,655 pounds.

Emetine—This article is again offered free from government control as to distribution. The cost of raw material is 100 percent or more above prewar levels, which accounts for the extremely high price of $44.50 to $45 per ounce for emetine hydrochloride.

Ethyl Acetate—August production totaled 10,970,046 pounds, as compared with July output at 9,455,760 pounds, according to the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on August 31 amounted to 7,042,032 pounds, against July 31 stocks at 5,331,324 pounds.

Ephedrine—A pharmaceutical manufacturer was noted with an importation of 265 bales of ephedra herb, from which can be made natural ephedrine. The ephedra came from Karachi, India, and is the first lot to be reported arriving since the end of war in the Far East. The herb is a native of China.

Fishliver Oils—Sixty-six casks of shark livers were reported arriving from Buenos Aires and are probably destined for processing into vitamin material. The market for oil was fairly tight locally and reports from other areas fail to reveal substantial stocks. Prices hold very firm.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Call for glycerin remains relatively good. Material is still in demand from various classes of buyers for a variety of types of requirements. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.; high gravity, tankcar, 16¾c.; drums, carlots, 17c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.

Glycerin—Supplies remain tight. Production is curbed by the reduced output of soap and the inability of refiners to get adequate replacement stocks of crude glycerin even in foreign countries normally shipping to the United States. According to the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KESSCO PRODUCTS CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

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TRIACETIN

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BUTYL STEARATE BUTYL OLEATE

BUTYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE

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Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, a decline in soap sales which began the first of this year continued throughout third quarter. The decrease was due to government restrictions on the amount of fats allowed the industry, according to the association. Dollar volume dropped 9 percent in the third quarter to $93,125,000, compared with $102,325,000 in the second quarter. Deliveries of soaps other than liquid dropped 12.8 percent under the second quarter figures, while liquid soap deliveries were up 26.4 percent.

National supplies of glycerine are the lowest in years, and this lack of glycerine may slow down production of peacetime goods, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, which points out that there is not much chance for improvement in the facts and oils import picture for many months to come. Despite the end of the war, fats and oils cannot be imported from the islands of the South Pacific until plants are reconstructed, workers recruited, and shipping available to bring the processed oil back to this country.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—There is no improvement in the Pacific Coast supply of fish liver oils. All potencies are in active demand, but few offerings are being made.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Production of hydrogen peroxide of at least 90 percent strength, by weight, has begun in a New York State plant. Stability is claimed for this concentrated item.

Menthol—An arrival of 70 cases more contributed to the already substantial and unsold supply of spot goods. The goods were for the account of a merchant distributor and came from Brazil. The spot price for menthol is undoubtedly much firmer than recently was the case and, also, less weakness has been reported in the primary market. However, stocks still in Brazil are believed to be very large and another growing season for mint is approaching there.

Mercurials—Raw material is distinctly on the firm side right now, following a series of price advances that coincided with reduction of spot stocks and a downward tendency in Pacific coast output which always drops in the Winter period. Mercurials show no downward tendency at this time although the present schedule was set when quicksilver was far higher than it is today.

Methanol—The first business week since the government removed all control over distribution passed without major developments of a new sort. Numerous civilian consumers who had been denied material during the war can now return to the producers for supplies but they will not find the market burdened as to reserve stocks free from sales engagements.

Penicillin—Because of the shortage developed by one reason or another, and in order that hospital requirements in all forms will be met in full, government officials and members of the industry advisory committee have agreed that an order or directive should be issued giving hospitals first call on production.

Production during the third quarter was as follows:—

	Billions of units
July	688.98
August	636.51
September	586.37
Total	1,911.86

Estimated production for the fourth quarter was as follows:—October, 612.47 billion units; November, 657.96 billion units, and December, 698.10 billion units.

Phenobarbital and Sodium Salts—The latest report of the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission, sets August output at 15,264 pounds; in July it was 24,442 pounds. Stocks on August 31 totaled 25,619 pounds, comparing with July 31 stocks at 30,467 pounds.

Quicksilver—A survey of the status of stocks in the government strategic stockpile reveals that the legislation that empowered the Surplus Property Board to authorize sales of merchandise declared to be a surplus expired on October 3 in accordance with the one-year provision in the act of Congress. That fact probably accounts for the bill introduced in Congress during the previous period for the purpose of "freezing" strategic minerals pending development of a long range program for storing such materials against future emergencies. The spot price remained very firm. So, also, was the market on the Pacific coast.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Limited supplies continued to curtail market activity here this week. Very little spot metal was being offered. Stocks remained low. Metal was being offered between $103 and $108 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Riboflavin—Production in August totaled 6,722 pounds, comparing with July output at 6,410 pounds, according to the Chemical Division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on August 31 were 16,314 pounds; on July 31 they totaled 21,718 pounds.

Sparteine—One prominent quarter reports business done at $2.75 per ounce, but another quarter has the price of $2.25, which was recently reinstated after a period in which no quotation was made.

Sulpha Drugs—The combined total production of all sulpha drugs in August was 459,565 pounds, while in July it was 539,683 pounds. Stocks, August 31, totaled 549,569 pounds, comparing with July 31 holdings at 571,019 pounds.

Sorbitol—Prices on commercial sorbitol were advanced ½c. on November

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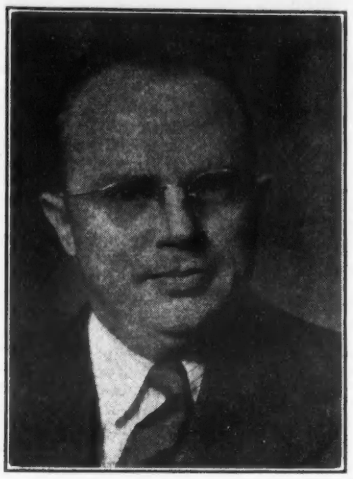

Dr. Charles R. Stumbo has joined the process and product research division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo. He will be supervisor of bacteriology research. Dr. Stumbo has been engaged in research work at Michigan State College on antibiotics for the past six months. Previously he had been in charge of plasma processing work in the Michigan State Department of Health in Lansing, Mich.

8, making drums, carlots, 16¾c. per pound; less carlots, 17¾c.

Strychnine—Although the sole producer was recently granted a formula for computing a higher price ceiling, together with the authority to put the same into effect, new and higher spot prices await arrival of expected raw material and the determination of full costs. Meanwhile, it is almost impossible to buy any strychnine.

Sugar—The United States committee and the Cuban commission have adjourned their meetings to negotiate for Cuban sugar and related products until December 4. Representatives of the two governments have been meeting in Washington during the past two weeks and in the course of the meetings, problems have developed which require future discussion in the two countries. For this reason, the Department of Agriculture announced, the Cuban commission is returning to Havana. Negotiations have proceeded along friendly and constructive lines, the department said, and have resulted in a clearer understanding of mutual problems.

Trade Briefs

Chlorine Solutions, Inc., is planning the erection of a new storage building in Los Angeles, Calif.

Jack D. Towery has been appointed to the textile engineering staff of the Institute of Textile Technology.

Stanley T. Crossland, formerly of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been appointed comptroller of the Ethyl Corporation.

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, has started a $2,000,000 expansion program at the Trenton, N. J. plant of the Panelyte division.

H. Walton Arrowsmith has been appointed West coast district sales manager of the fertilizer division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Beef Liver Extract Dutyfree as Crude Drug

OPD Washington Bureau

Beef liver extract which has been processed abroad before importation into the United States only to the point necessary for its preservation while in storage and transit was held by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals November 5 to be a crude drug entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1669 of the tariff act, and not an advanced drug subject to a 10 percent duty under paragraph 34.

The decision was handed down in a suit brought by the government to overrule a decision of the United States Customs Court which had sustained a protest of the Judson Sheldon Corporation, importer, against action of the collector classifying the product as an advanced drug.

The imported merchandise was prepared by grinding crude raw or frozen beef livers in Brazil, adding water, and heating the mixture to a temperature between 170° F. and 180° F. for thirty minutes. The water portion was strained off, not clarified, but was separated from the coagulated meat portion. The meat portion was further washed with water to recover additional soluble matter. The first liquid portion, plus the washing, was then concentrated in a vacuum to a solids content of between 55 percent and 60 percent. The material was then packed in suitable containers, kept in a refrigerated space at a temperature of about 40° F., and shipped to this country. The imported product consisted of a pasty mass, not edible, and unsuited to be used as such as a medicinal.

DCAT Asks Uniform Drug Legislation

The executive committee of the New York Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has asked in resolution form that no State or municipal legislature or administrative agency adopt any laws or regulations which are not uniform with the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act and the regulations promulgated thereunder without having first discussed the subject with the appropriate officials of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Ascher Back with Breon

Lieut. Col Bordner F. Ascher has returned to his desk as director of sales for the George A. Breon Company, pharmaceutical chemists, Kansas City, Mo. Colonel Ascher, a West Point graduate, was in charge of all engineer bases under 8th Army control which includes New Guinea and the Philippines. C. B. Drolsbaugh has been made general sales manager. He is twelve years with the Breon Company.

Godbey Gets McK.&R. Post

E. W. Godbey, merchandising manager of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed chief executive of the Louisville, Ky., division. Mr. Godbey has been associated with the McKesson & Robbins organization and predecessor companies for twenty-one years.

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Parenteral Clarity Standard Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

A modification of existing USP requirements, providing, more flexibility in the standards governing the clarity of parenteral solutions, will shortly be issued by the USP revision committee, Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman, told the Combined Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association at a recent meeting here.

The problem of clarity of parenteral solutions has faced the drug industry for years and has been the subject of much study and discussion by members of the industry. Professor Cook said that a modified wording of the present requirements has been agreed upon and will probably be approved shortly by the Revision Committee as an interim revision of the pharmacopeia.

The essential features of the modified definition is the use of the term, "substantially free" instead of a single word, "free," heretofore used. Professor Cook said that the use of the more flexible term seems to be in accordance with the best thinking of the revision committee, the Food and Drug Administration, and the contact committee.

A report on the present status of research looking toward possible development of an electronic device which it is hoped may permit development of some automatic or mechanical means of inspecting parenteral solutions in ampuls also was presented at the meeting. All that can be said at this time concerning the investigation, however, is that the prospects are somewhat more encouraging than was originally thought might be possible, but it is far too early to speak with any certainty about the ultimate development of a usable form of apparatus.

In connection with the general subject of clarity of solutions, there was also further discussion and reports concerning the effect of synthetic rubber closures and methods for improving the conditions of such closures and glass containers before use.

Reports also were received at the meeting on questions of storage of crude drugs, digitalis assays, heavy metals tests of organic chemicals, and the final report of an extended investigation previously reported in part on the peculiarities of the meltingpoints of cocoabutter and other fats.

CWS Research

—Continued from page 7

cendiary, smoke and gas weapons. During the late war, Gen. Waitt was assistant chief of the CWS for field operations, seeing service in Europe and Pacific. He has been associated with chemical warfare developments since World War I, participating in its many phases from technical functions to ground and air application.

Before entering the Army in 1917, Gen. Waitt taught chemistry at the University of Kentucky. He was on the staff at the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his alma mater, from which he holds Bachelor and Master of Science degrees. Besides serving with Chemical Battalions, Gen. Waitt has been an instructor in the Chemical Warfare School.

Gen. Waitt was on the staff of the Air Corps Tactical School, and qualified for the rating of air observer. He also completed a tour of duty with G-3 of the War Department General Staff.

Widely known for his writings on chemical warfare subjects for military and scientific magazines, Gen. Waitt is author of the book, "Gas Warfare," first published in 1942, which has subsequently appeared in handbook edition.

Nichols McK.&R. Vice-Pres.

W. F. Nichols, assistant to the regional vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., San Francisco, has been elected vice-president. Mr. Nichols has been with McKesson & Robbins since 1932 and has been assistant to James H. Parks, regional vice-president since 1942. He is a vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Sharples Gets Safety Flag

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has been awarded the safety flag of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. In a period of seventeen consecutive months, Sharples Chemicals reduced its number of lost time accidents per million hours worked by 59.5 percent.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although trading was limited in textile and leather chemicals during the week, the market continued in a steady position. Strikes in New England textile mills resulted in a decreased domestic consuming inquiry, but this was offset by increased export business. A noticeable improvement was noted for acetic acid, alumina acetate and soda acetate for shipment abroad. Brisk demand continued for bichromates for the balance of the year and for 1946 delivery. Bichromate producers accepted contracts for next year's requirements at prevailing price ceilings during the week. The acute shortage in corn supplies continued to curtail production and deliveries of dextrins and starches. Processors bids of maximum prices for cash corn brought out only limited quantities of the grain. The movement of new crop corn according to reports from the West would be delayed several weeks by the scarcity of box cars. Increased production of potato flour was the only improvement in the sizing materials supply situation. The output was reported in full swing and was absorbed as fast as available.

Conditions in tanstuffs were unchanged with tanners practically out of the market insofar as replacements for next year were concerned. Tanners inventories were said to be large and were replenished by recent liberal arrivals. Advices from producing centers, however, reported firm markets, which have been strengthened by a steady demand for European account.

Approximately 165,000,000 linear yards of cotton piece goods and fabricated products, as well as three million pounds of cotton knitting yarn and 2,500,000 pounds of cotton weaving yarn will be available for export in the fourth quarter, the Department of Commerce announced. Export quotas for cotton piece goods have been set for French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Portuguese East and West Africa and Sweden for the first time since the war.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate—Trading has been affected by strikes, though the slack was taken up by the keen demand for export. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Bichromates—Producers began booking contracts for next year's delivery during the past week at current price ceilings. Requests for delivery against contracts continued to absorb the output and producers were having difficulty meeting demand. Market was strong at ceilings.

Potash Prussiate—Buying interest was active and market was firm. Sizable quantities were moving for prompt requirements.

Soda Acetate — Increased trading noted for export which has offset the reduction in demand for domestic needs as the result of strikes in consuming trades. Prices were well held and unchanged.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Conditions in this market remain steady. Demand was moderate for prompt requirements. Supplies were more liberal and adequate to cover demand. Quotations were unchanged.

Zinc Dust—Production totaled 2,243 tons during August compared with 2,275 tons in July. Stocks at plants at the end of August were 955 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Trading was light during the week. Market was reported steady at current quotations.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Demand still confined to immediate needs. Supplies not heavy and adequate to cover current demand.

Cochineal—Business light and spasmodic. Market steady and unchanged.

Madder—Small lots moving for immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen egg, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
303.0	300.5	300.5	276.4

For Current Prices see page 9.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—In moderate call and well maintained at former quotations. Supplies fairly liberal and adequate to cover current consumption. Dried soluble blood was steady and moving in good volume against former orders.

Albumen Egg—Demand was good but supplies were scarce and trading limited to small quantities. Prices were firm and ceilings were advanced 3c. per pound for granular crystals to $2.01 to $2.09 per pound, in barrels, depending upon quantity. Powdered was 5c. per pound above these levels.

Dextrin Corn—Active demand continued unsatisfied owing to the scarcity of supplies because of the corn shortage. Deliveries against former orders were far behind schedules.

Egg Yolk—Trading was restricted owing to the smallness of supplies. Demand was keen. Prices were strong and ceilings advanced 1c. per pound to $1.06 to $1.12 per pound, in barrels, according to quantity. It was stated that no improvement in the tight supply situation was expected until next Spring.

Starch Corn—Production continued affected by the inability of processors to purchase corn. Maximum prices were paid and bid for old and cash corn, but offerings were light. No improvement was expected in the tight corn situation until box cars become more plentiful. Visible supply of corn decreased 174,000 bushels to 4,636,000 bushels for the week ended November 3 as compared with 6,528,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch Potato—Inquiry for nearby and forward requirements was active. Trading of late has been brisk and a large tonnage was booked for all positions. Consumers were taking new production as fast as available.

Tapioca Flour—Imports totaled 8,420 bags and were consigned against former contracts. Supplies were reported low at primary markets and light offerings were generally held above import ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Steady call noted for delivery on previous orders. Supplies were not liberal and well held at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—Although tanners showed little interest in replacements, primary markets were reported steady. Shipments were maintained at former levels.

Hematine Extract — Withdrawals against former orders moved in good volume. New business was spasmodic and mainly for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Inquiry was slow and offerings at current prices attracted little attention. Primary markets were reported steady.

Myrobalans—Arrivals were noted at 205 tons at Baltimore and 3,632 bags at New York for delivery on prior contracts. Business was quiet during the week. Shipments were well maintained and the primary market was firm owing to increased demand for European account.

Quebracho Extract—Imports totaled 2,823 tons at Baltimore during the past ten days, and were consigned to tanners on former contracts. Inquiry for next year delivery reported keen. Market was firm and unchanged at ceilings.

Wattle Bark—Arrivals of 395 tons of bark and 1,218 tons of extract were noted at Baltimore during the week. This market continued strong with offerings for shipment from production points in Africa well held at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

OPD—11-12-1945 67

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market on medicinal botanical drugs is creeping higher. Notable advances were scored last week in the instances of Hungarian-type chamomile, bright elder flowers, elecampane root, and powdered sabadilla seed. Heavy demand for blonde fleaseed from India sent prices for that article into high position. Demand for poke root awoke from a long sleep to find the botanical world so changed that it had to pay an advance in prices almost sensational for that ordinarily somnolent article.

Surprising in a market notable for high volume consumption was a shading of quotations on bloodroot. Roman chamomile in to-arrive position was somewhat lower while Spanish saffron dropped acutely in price following sales made at least $3 per pound above the lower price set during the period under review.

In the condimental group, Portuguese laurel leaves shed a fraction of its recent value but Argentine fennel erupted to extremely high price levels once price ceilings were removed. The balance of the group appeared to be gathering itself for a change in values but sellers have been very slow fully to reflect the freedom granted them when OPA price controls disappeared.

The basic position of the botanical market showed little change. Dealers still struggled with inventories far below normal and a demand that showed signs of a steady freshening as Winter requirements of manufacturing consumers press increasingly. The interest was displayed not only in articles seasonal at this time but in materials finding their greatest usefulness after the turn of the year and even into the Spring months.

Good demand and not so good supplies poses a situation that makes most articles subject to price advances in a market totally clear of price controls of a Federal character.

Balsams

Copaiba—Although stocks continued to be very low, the situation in that respect changed to the extent that 40 cases arrived from Brazil last week.

Peru—Although stocks were of fair size, the market has not softened of late and dealers last week indicated that the situation as regards prices was very steady—possibly even firm.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Spot prices were slightly higher at 43c. to 45c. per pound, prevailing according to age of the bark and the seller thereof. Supplies were subnormal but that fact checks against the fair holdings of bark in the hands of some pharmaceutical houses who age their own bark.

Cinchona — The situation in Java where natives seek total independence from Holland, thus causing civil war, has not improved much if any. However, the government at the Hague did make additional proposals that, incidentally, were far short of the independence sought by the Indonesians.

Cottonroot—Collection of new crop will get under way soon and it is hoped that sufficient success will crown the efforts of dealers to result in gathering of supplies in quantities large enough to relieve the market from undersupply.

Beans

Calabar — Leading manufacturing consumers still lack goods with which they might be able to resume offerings of eserine on this market. Botanical dealers hold only token supplies.

St. Ignatius—Some expect that conditions in the Philippine Islands in the not too distant future may lead to a resumption of exports of this article. There is none known to be available at this time.

Berries

Hawthorn—No important quantities are known to have come from England since the end of the war potentially, at least, made resumption of exports a possibility. The probable development of such exports is another story.

Raspberries—High in price and low in supply at virtually all points. Asking prices in the domestic primary market often run higher than spot goods have fetched.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cascara sagrada bark, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile, Hungarian type, 14c. per lb.
Elder flowers, bright, 10c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 23c. per lb.
Fleaseed, India, blonde, 6c. per lb.
Kamala, 3c. per lb.
Poke root, 3c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, powdered, 8c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 7c. per lb.

Other Articles

Fennel seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 5c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $3 per lb.

Other Articles

Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
248.8	247.0	246.1	244.5

For Current Prices see page 9.

Flowers

Chamomile—Difficulty and even inability to get goods from Argentina to this country has resulted in spot quotations on Hungarian type chamomile rising to the level of 52c. to 53c. per pound. Roman flowers for future arrival from Europe were quoted lower on a to-arrive basis of $1.45 to $1.55 per pound.

Elder—Extremely high prices were paid in the primary market for the little that was collected. Spot quotations have risen to 75c. to 85c. per pound with some dealers refusing to accept less than the outside limit.

Saffron—Following distributor purchases of Spanish made at $38 per pound, one prominent local dealer offered spot deliveries at $35 to $36 per pound. Mexican saffron was also in request but prices were not only very high but in many cases were purely nominal.

Gums

Arabic — Values held very steady despite the absence of substantial demand involving large quantities on individual orders. The maintenance of primary market shipment prices alone kept a clearly defined bottom to this market and it will require a basic change in methods used in the Sudan to compute costs to permit local values to move much below present asking prices on spot.

Benzoin — There are inquiries around for Sumatra gum and any offering of Siam material would find buyers. But the fact is that local dealers have been unable to reestablish imports of either from their respective primary markets.

Olibanum — The market holds exceptionally steady and day-to-day trading was active enough to keep values free from unsettling influences. Primary market quotations on both tears and siftings were very firm and offerings were not plentiful.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Holding firm despite the lack of sustained business in the article. The supply, while probably adequate, is clearly defined for limits that cannot be increased except by success crowning attempts to get shipments of U.S.P. leaves from Europe.

Henbane — Most dealers maintain prices well and those recently shading the quoted prices have not extended the reduction as yet. There seems to be no unusual amount of competition in local circles.

Laurel — Argentine leaves were fractionally lower at 14½c. to 15c. per pound despite the fact that price ceiling controls were off. No unusual amount of interest was shown in any spot offerings.

Sage—There is a waiting market for any sage that will compare favorably

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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with the small quantity obtained recently in Rhode Island from two spinsters whose venture yielded them $2 per pound on the basis of quality. The brightness of the green color was indeed amazing.

Witch Hazel—Costs in the primary market amazed dealers and compelled them to raise spot asking prices to the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Wormwood — A limited amount of domestic leaves are obtainable at relatively high cost but all attempts to get goods offered from Europe have failed regardless of price suggested.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—Dublin, Eire, appears in the import lists with an arrival of 71 bales of Irish moss from that point. Some dealers believe that the domestic industry encouraged and developed in New England waters by the war will wither now that foreign sources have opened up again.

Kamala — Sales made last week established the market at 48c. to 49c. per pound and indicated that there was very little disposition to compete for orders in the spot market at present.

Papa'n—The 22 cases that arrived from Ceylon last week came to a market of strong prices and moderate supply. Some prominent quarters reported total lack of supplies but also indicated that goods are known to be afloat to this market.

Roots

Blood—Although the demand is excellent, it is possible to give slightly closer quotations on this article, the price for which was said to be 53c. to 55c. per pound last week with the market tending constantly to stronger and probably higher price position.

Elecampane—The market was as tight as a deep driven bung in a barrel. It was almost impossible to get any and when one succeeded, the price to be paid was 55c. to 60c. per pound. To add to the niceties of the situation there was a high speed demand that usually bounced back against the unavailability of the root.

Gelsemium.—Stocks were reported to have been exhausted.

Poke—The sleep of this item was disturbed sufficiently last week to send the price up to 18c. to 19c. per pound when new crop goods were under sale.

Rhubarb—An arrival of 107 bags of root from India was reported.

Valerian—Stocks of root from India were increased by an arrival of 242 bags from Karachi last week. Prices held.

Seeds

Celery—Prices held steady. During the week, 28 bags of seed arrived from India. France has yet to return to the export of this article—and she was the largest exporter in prewar times.

Coriander — Quotations were well maintained regardless of the arrival of 667 bags from Argentina last week.

Cumin—The supply situation improves some more when 1,090 bags reach here from India. Morocco shows no disposition nor capacity to offer for shipment.

Fennel—When price ceilings were removed, values shot up to 19½c. per pound for the little Argentine seed available and the market at that level was considered to be nominal.

Flea—Indian shippers grow stronger in their ability to keep prices for shipment on the up grade. Heavy demand sent spot values to 20c. to 21c. per pound.

Sabadilla—From a virtually nominal market, values moved to a position of 40c. to 45c. per pound at which firm offers of spot powder were made last week.

Spices

Cassia—It appears that the British are able to get some Chinese cassia oil started to the world markets. Mayhap they can do something about getting cassia spice started from Batavia, China, and Saigon.

Clove—Holding very steady in price and available in amounts that meet most of the more pressing requirements of grinders.

Ginger—Values show remarkable stability, considering the usually volatile activity of ginger root prices. Demand was routine but sufficient to support quotations.

Pepper—The ceiling prices for whole Alleppey black pepper in import packages has been increased from the basis of 8½c. to 10c. per pound but

—*Continued on page 88*

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Vermont Medical Society
Medical Society of New Orleans
Board of Physicians and Surgeons, First District of Indiana

Medical Schools

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Medical Institution of Yale College
Medical Faculty of Brown University
Medical School and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York
College of Physicians at Philadelphia

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A further advance in the prices for peppermint oil featured the market for essential oils last week. The preliminary report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated peppermint oil production for 1945 at 1,609,000 pounds, compared with the final figure last year of 1,226,000 pounds. The higher figures were in line with the increased acreage reported earlier in the year, and further revisions may be expected before final compilation next month. A broader export inquiry and failure of larger quantities of pure peppermint oil of full menthol content to reach here from Brazil, were pertinent factors in strengthening the market.

Quotations for red and white thyme oil were higher, in keeping with the tight situation prevalent in the market for some time. Other Spanish oils such as sage and rosemary were in a firmer position, because of the possibility of higher replacement costs. Despite the arrival of 51 drums of citronella oil from Ceylon last week, prices were higher. No early arrivals of Java citronella were expected because of the political developments there since the war ended.

Offerings of Chinese anise on spot by the end of the month were expected to be much higher than prices prevailing recently on Russian oil. Some shipments of bois de rose were looked for from Brazil in the near future. Some Cassia oil from China may arrive here within the next few weeks. Four drums of lemongrass arrived from Africa last week. Spot stocks of Bourbon vetiver were scarce. However, there were limited offerings of South American and Haitian vetiver.

The situation in regard to the production of some aromatic chemicals was still confused. The domestic and export demand for several items has been expanding since the end of the war, but manufacturers were experiencing difficulty in getting production geared to a volume where all demands can be met promptly. Countries such as France, Switzerland and Holland that formerly manufactured materials, are now in the market for United States products. A good inquiry was also reported from South American countries.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Dillweed, 20c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 25c. per lb.
redist., 25c. per lb.
Thyme, NF, red, 25c. per lb.
white, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Pennyroyal, import, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
221.3	220.8	225.5	256.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Essential Oils

Almond—Prices for the bitter and sweet were unchanged. A routine interest prevailed in the market last week.

Anise—Spot stocks depleted. Chinese offerings expected shortly. Prices expected to be high.

Bergamot — Prices for artificial grades range from $2.25 to $6 per pound, while natural Italian material held at the $9 to $10 basis established recently.

Bois de Rose—While no spot offerings were in evidence, it was reported that shipments from Brazil were expected to reach the market sometime this month.

Cajeput—Supplies of technical and redistilled grades were nil, and future offerings remain uncertain.

Caraway—Offerings of Russian and Dutch material were made at the $10 to $11 basis reported preceding period.

Cassia—No stocks were evident in the market. However, prospects of future offerings from the Far East were reported last week.

Cedarwood—Business was on a restricted basis because of the small spot position of the market. Quotations slightly higher at $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Cinnamon—Prices for the bark continued firm, ranging from $34 to $45 per pound. Spot stocks were not large.

Citronella—Situation in Java precludes any early shipments from that source; 51 drums arrived from India last week. Prices higher at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound.

Dillseed—Some offerings were available at $6.50 per pound. Interest was routine.

Dillweed—Quotations higher ranging from $4.50 to $5 per pound. Buying was limited to nearby needs.

Eucalyptus—In the absence of any sizable replacements from primary sources, the market continued in a very tight position. Prices ranged from $1.18 to $1.40 per pound.

Geranium—Only limited stocks of Bourbon material were available at quotations ranging from $16.25 to $17 per pound.

Ginger — Quotations for distilled ginger had a broad range from $11 to $16 per pound, depending on quality. However, most factors were asking from $13 to $16 per pound.

Juniper—Offerings on spot continued limited. Prices were maintained at firm levels.

Lavender — Business for various esters was restricted because of the small spot stocks; future replacements continued highly uncertain.

Lemon—Market continued in a tight position. Word concerning government stocks awaited. Prices unchanged and firm.

Lemongrass — Arrivals last week consisted of only four drums from Africa. Market position remained firm, quotations ranged from $2.35 to $3 per pound.

Lignaloe—Prices for the wood held at the $4.75 to $5 basis, while no quotations were available for the seed in the absence of any spot material.

Mace—Offerings were decidedly limited and prices held at the higher levels reported the preceding period.

Orange—Domestic orange prices underwent no further change, the tone was firmer, however, based on the possibility of higher replacement costs.

Pennyroyal—Some offerings of imported material at $3.55 per pound. Inquiries moderate.

Peppermint—Prices showed further increases, the natural ranged from $6.50 to $6.75 per pound, while the redistilled was from $7 to $7.50 per pound. Interest steady.

Petitgrain—Quotations ranged from $2.35 to $2.50 per pound. Position of market was only fair.

Rosemary—Prices were steady to firm; future offerings from Spain were expected to be higher. Inquiries moderate.

Sandalwood—Business remained on a limited scale because of the small spot stocks. Sellers continued to mention higher quotations if material could be obtained.

Spearmint—Sellers' idea of prices ranged from $4.25 to $4.75 per pound. Ceiling prices $4 per pound remain in effect.

Tansy—Spot stocks were negligible and sellers were unable to name any quotations last week.

Thyme—Prices higher, the red ranged from $3 to $3.25 per pound, and the white from $3.25 to $3.75 per pound. Market position tight.

Vetiver—Supplies were scarce, and the limited Bourbon offerings range from $30 to $35 per pound. South American $25 to $27 per pound and Haitian $25 per pound.

Wormseed—Offerings remain restricted. Ceiling price held at $5 per pound.

Ylang-Ylang—Quotations continued to range from $9 to $24.50 per pound, depending on quality. Offerings were not large.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde — Spot offerings sufficient to take care of consumers' needs. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Benzyl Compounds — Prices for benzyl acetate, benzoate, cinnamate,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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formate, proprionate and salicylate remain firm. Business confined to regular consuming channels.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—Prices maintained at the levels established the preceding period. Inquiries steady.

Citronellal—Offerings decidedly limited, reflecting the shortage of the raw material. Most sellers were not in position to name any prices.

Methyl Salicylate—Position of market continued to strengthen, and shipments were moving at a steady pace. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Musk—Prices for the ambrette, ketone and xylol were firm. Sellers limited shipments to regular consumers on an allocated basis.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—While market was showing gradual improvement from a production standpoint, shipments were usually on a restricted basis. Prices were firm.

Vanillin—Market remained tight, shipments moved to consumers on allocated basis as a rule. Prices were maintained at the same levels.

A.C. Schoenewaldt, Jr., Back

Arthur C. Schoenewaldt, sr., the manager of the chemical and quicksilver department of George Uhe Company, has announced the return of his son, Arthur C. jr., to his department after an absence of four years. Arthur C. jr. served in the 1st U. S. Army as lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service.

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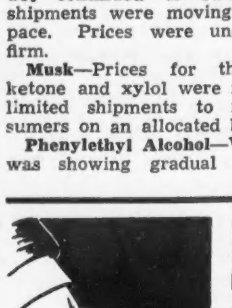

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Petroleum Derivatives

Relieved of the incubus of work stoppages in the oilfields and refineries, resulting from labor disturbances at these sources of production which were brought to a speedy termination by government intervention three weeks ago, the petroleum industry has now made such notable additional progress in its transition from wartime to peacetime conditions that it can now furnish ample assurance of its ability to meet all foreseeable requirements of both domestic and foreign consumers of its products in the months immediately ahead, provided that its productive machinery is not thrown out of gear again by labor disturbances.

Thus, although the takings of gasoline, and especially of the lately upgraded gasoline, by American motorists are certain to be hugely increased, and, with military absorption added, may reach 1,900,000 barrels within the ensuing year, the output of this motor fuel from the domestic refineries is certain to meet this aggregate of needs on this score and, although the demand for fuel oils and kerosene is likewise expected to reach seasonally large proportions, this Winter, the American stills can fill this bill to a nicety, if there is no curtailment of the present adequate transportation facilities.

In a special announcement on the subject of export licenses covering shipments of petroleum products to all destinations, the U. S. Department of Commerce has proclaimed that, effective immediately, these licenses are valid for a period of one year from the dates of their issuance. As for those licenses issued prior to the date of this announcement, the validity period has likewise been extended to a year from their issuance dates.

Large amounts of unused government-owned surplus petroleum refining equipment, including a distillation unit of 4,600-barrel daily capacity of the crude paraffin type, a crude fuel flash unit having an 11,000-barrel daily capacity of heavy crude asphaltic type and a naphtha reformer unit of 1,600-barrel daily capacity, are being offered for sale, together with used oil drilling equipment and spare parts, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has been designated by the Surplus Property Administration as a disposal agency for these types of equipment. The Los Angeles office of RFC, in whose area this property is located, will receive sealed bids thereon up to 10 a.m., November 30, when they will be opened. Meanwhile, the property may be inspected by arrangement with that office.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although one of the formerly largest of the manufacturers of the high solvency aromatic naphthas, made with petroleum xylol and toluol, has withdrawn from the field and is now devoting its activities to the marketing of these basic materials, there are enough processors of these solvents and a sufficiently sizable output to meet all current requirements which are by no means as large as they were during the war period. Although competition among the present manufacturers is fairly keen, prices are being firmly held throughout the list.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Still moving in considerable volume but with more going into civilian than into military channels.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues to be taken in increasingly sizable quantities by paint and varnish makers engaged in civilian production and in lesser amounts for military purposes.

Mineral Spirit—In fairly spirited call with prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber continue to absorb virtually the entire output of this solvent, although their aggregate takings have been somewhat reduced in some instances by work stoppages at several of their plants.

Stoddard Solvent—A lively movement is still noted in this drycleaning agent, with civilian takings far outstripping those for military account.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Still being bought in fairly sizable quantities by paint and varnish manufacturers. Prices firmly maintained.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Sellers report business generally good for petroleum solvents and diluents. They appear to be having no trouble in obtaining maximum prices for most representative grades of material and most industrial takers are buying liberally.

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Conditions in the solvents markets are generally steady, but demands have decreased somewhat, due to the better supply situation. No new features.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the supply situation greatly eased by the recent heavy reduction in military requirements, there is now enough of this liquefied petroleum gas to meet the needs of domestic users, who utilize it for home heating and cooking, and of private industrial enterprises which employ it in the generation of intense heat for certain processing operations, as well as of those enterprises engaged in fortifying of aviation gasoline and the making of synthetic rubber products.

Heptane—Continues to be taken in moderate quantities by civilian as well as by military procurement agencies.

Hexane—Still moving in fair volume, with civilian takings outrunning those for military account.

Octanes—In unabatedly keen demand on both civilian and military accounts.

Pentanes—Shipments continue to run heavier in these gases for civilian than for military purposes.

Propane—Supplies of this liquefied petroleum gas are again proving adequate for all current requirements, and conditions therein are almost exactly similar to those prevailing in butane, described above.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The liquefied petroleum gases are still subjecct to good demand. Buyers are making their wants known in generally liberal quantities.

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Butane and propane supplies continue to increase, but both are being taken almost as fast as they are offered.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—A steadily swelling demand is noted for these petroleum waxes which continue moving in ever-increasing volume into consuming channels under the leadership of the standard process types.

Paraffin—In the face of a constantly mounting call for domestic consumption and also for export, both crude scale and the refined grades of this petroleum wax are still in sadly inadequate supply, with some of the higher grades of the refined product virtually unobtainable. Every effort is being made by leading producers to build up their output of both crude and refined products, and it is expected that they will eventually succeed in meeting the bulk of requirements, although probably not until after the turn of the year.

Petrolatums—Continue in fair request, with prices well maintained for all U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades.

White Mineral Waxes—Still moving in fair volume into the customary consuming channels. Prices continue firmly held for both U.S.P. and technical grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The daily average rate of crude oil production has been stepped up additionally, showing an increase for the week ended November 3 of 45,350 barrels to 4,318,350 barrels. Crude oil runs to the refineries for the same week are reported to have amounted to 4,807,000 barrels daily, as compared with 4,838,000 barrels for the preceding week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

An explosion and fire in a crude oil tank at the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at Constable Hook, N. J., November 6, caused a materials loss of approximately 100,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

N.Y. County Gas Dealers Form Ass'n

The County Gasoline Dealers Association has been chartered under the State of New York for the purpose of reforming abuses incident and prevalent to the gasoline retail trade.

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ZINC SULFATE

KINGSTON CHEMICAL CO., INC.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Although still laboring under the handicaps of severe limitations on their available supplies of metallic lead, linseed oil and both natural and synthetic resins and by slowdowns and tieups of production in several of the heavy and durable goods lines affording some of their largest outlets for their varnishes and lacquers, the American manufacturers of protective coatings are nonetheless continuing to forge ahead in the reconversion of their marketing operations from a wartime to a peacetime basis.

Since V-J Day, when World War II was finally terminated, cutbacks and cancellations of war orders have continued to set back the volume of their sales materially and, despite their utmost efforts to replace their loss of this military business with civilian orders, they have been prevented from accomplishing as much along these lines as their postwar blueprints called for within the first eleven weeks after the restoration of peace.

While necessarily circumscribed in manufacturing operations by the Government's retention of restrictions on the use of lead and drying oils and the difficulties experienced in procuring adequate amounts of rosins, copals, shellacs, and other natural varnish gums, they have been blocked in their attempts to avail themselves of new and highly promising civilian outlets by the recently developed and threatened work stoppages in plants engaged in making radio receiving sets, electric and gas-operated refrigerators, and washing machines as well as numerous building materials pressingly needed for carrying out the contemplated huge new building construction programs. Hence much of the procurement of new civilian business in these directions, upon which the paint, varnish and lacquer industry is counting heavily to compensate for the loss of war orders, depends upon the speed with which the existing and impending labor troubles in these consuming industries are settled and a permanent basis for labor's unimpeded cooperation is established by the current Labor-Management Conference. Already, the new outturn of automotive vehicles is affording a sizable civilian outlet, albeit this, too, may be further subject to labor-trouble interruptions.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite a slight increase in the quantities of scrap lead which have become available within the past few months, the overall domestic production picture in metallic lead continues drab, offering little or no prospect for more liberal allowances to the lead pigment producers who are still limited in the amount of lead that they are permitted to use for the making of white lead and red lead pigments to an amount not in excess of 55 percent of the aggregate quantity of lead that they put into process for this purpose in the first half of 1944. Receipts of lead-base scrap for August, according to the Bureau of Mines report, amounted to 39,193 short tons, which, with July 31 stocks of 69,479 tons and a deduction of 34,264 tons for apparent consumption has been converted into stocks on hand August 31, of 74,408 tons.

Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week November 2-9 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Though still showing a steady gain, production of slab zinc is still somewhat below total requirements, although domestic production of zinc ores and concentrates continues fairly sizable. The Bureau of Mines reports the output of slab zinc for August at 65,697 short tons and production of secondary material at secondary smelters for that month as having reached 1,902 tons. Stocks on August 31 included 213,836 tons of primary production and 398 tons of secondary.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week November 2-9 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide—An acute shortage of TiO_2 continues to worry both producers and consumers. With the recent resumption of manufacturing operations in one of the largest plants making the "A" pigments, the quota on the "A" grade has been increased to 110 percent while the quotas on the "B" and "C" grades have been held at 80 percent. But current supplies are wholly inadequate for meeting the present pressing and seemingly insatiable demand.

White Lead — Manufacturers continue limited in the quantities of this pigment which they are permitted to make to a maximum of 55 percent of the amounts of pig lead that they used and the pigments produced therefrom in the first half of last year. And the demand is currently running fully 100 percent ahead of the supply.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—A keen demand continues to be noted for both Canadian and domestic materials. An arrival of 4,800 bags has been recorded within the past week.

Gypsum—Moving steadily into consuming channels. A lot of 2,258 tons of gypsum rock has been imported within the week.

Mica — Manufacturers of both wetground and dryground scrap mica are accelerating their operations in an effort to meet the sharply increasing demand from paint makers. In most instances, the producers of the finely powdered and other waterground grades report that they could sell much more of these types if they could turn it out in still larger quantities. Latest importations of the so-called strategic mica have included 432 cases of block and 92 cases of sheets.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black — A further contraction of buying orders in channel black from the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires whose plants are being increasingly closed by strikes is resulting in a notable buildup of inventories in the so-called "rubber grades" of these blacks, inasmuch as there has been no commensurate slackening of their production but, on the contrary, a further amplification of their output. Paint and varnish makers are likewise making only relatively small purchases in channel blacks. But there is a hugely increasing demand for the high color blacks from the automatic vehicle manufacturers.

Graphite—Continues in spirited call. Latest importations have included 2,426 bags.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates — Although insufficiency of the immediately available supply of naphthenic acid continues to limit business in naphthenates to some extent, the situation is gradually easing and it is generally expected that by the end of this year there will be enough amplification of the output of the acid to meet the requirements of the manufacturers and consumers of the solid forms of the naphthenates as well as of the liquids. For the time being, however, the demand is still outstripping the supply.

Tallates—Although a majority of the former users of these driers have turned to naphthenates since the release of the latter from allocation control, some paint and varnish pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

STEARATES

ZINC
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ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
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PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

"Let's call Paramet first"

ducers continue to buy fair-sized quantities of these materials, also.

Stearates—The civilian demand for these flattening agents continues keen. In spite of the inadequacy of the supply of stearic acid, manufacturers are still able to produce enough of them to satisfy their regular customers by operating their plants to their full capacities.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The shortage of the lower to medium grades of gum rosin, previously reported as causing some perturbation among producers and consumers alike, is now reaching an even more acute stage while accumulations of the pale grades, especially M, N, WW, WG and X, continue to press upon the market, albeit the export demand is sufficiently great to draw them down materially, if the Foreign Economic Administration would issue the recently promised licenses for out-of-the-country shipments now being applied for by exporters on these grades of gum rosin and the FF grade of wood rosin. Except for the license recently granted to the British Government for a substantial lot of WW and WG gum rosin, these licenses have been withheld to date.

Savannah, Nov. 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	...	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	...	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	...	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	...	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	...	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	...	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	...	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	...	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	...	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.23	...	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	8
Receipts	378	...	67	192	206
Shipments	...	...	600	878	213
Stocks	8,931	...	9,022	9,042	9,035

* Savannah Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Election Day.

Turpentine—With fresh production of gum naval stores being rapidly reduced to the customary low level of the Winter and with Government stocks of gum turpentine being steadily drawn upon by those desirous of procuring sizable quantities, the supply situation in gum turpentine is subject to considerable tension. But, after the Commodity Credit Corporation's parity price had been advanced on November 1 from 80.4 to 80.9 cents, the runup of the official market price by a full cent, from 80½ to 81½ cents per gallon, appeared to be too abrupt to be maintained, especially in view of the general belief that a ceiling is likely to be imposed on this commodity if the market price is allowed to shoot far beyond the CCC level.

Following the taking of profits by those traders who had bought gum turpentine at 80½ cents, after the price had reached 81½ cents, the market on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange has eased off a trifle, entailing a decline of a quarter-cent to 81¼ cents per gallon.

Meanwhile, a pronounced shortage has developed in steam-distilled wood turpentine and pine oil in the primary marketing centers of the South, in consequence of the near-exhaustion of stocks in these lines by abnormally heavy out-of-the-country shipments. The Netherlands Government has recently procured 500 tons of steam-distilled wood turpentine and UNRRA has spoken for 300,000 gallons of this same commodity. And these drafts, together with other large export takings, have drained supplies to the extent that domestic consumers are having trouble in obtaining much of it.

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Foundry Bentonite — Air-Float
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Fesco-Jel Drilling Mud
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Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

METALLIC STEARATES

ALUMINUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
ZINC STEARATE

Many Other Metallic Soaps

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Chemical Manufacturers
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In Canada: PRESCOTT & CO., REG'D., 774 ST. PAUL ST., W. MONTREAL

Savannah, Nov. 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	81½	2,000	...	...	5,655
*Tuesday..	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	81½	2,350	50	7	5,791
Thursday..	81½	...	86	245	5,632
Friday ...	81¼	2,050	32	94	5,570

* Savannah Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Election Day.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Pressure of surplus stocks of the army grade of this material is exerting a somewhat unsettling influence upon the market. Although this army grade is somewhat darker in color than those which are most desired by civilian consumers, they are being bought fairly extensively, as they are generally obtainable at prices slightly below those quoted by the leading manufacturers for the lighter grades. For the new monthly period, November 10-December 9, the leading manufacturers have made no open revision of their price schedules, contenting themselves with repeating October 10-November 9 figures, but in some instances asserting their intention of meeting any and all competition that may be offered in the lowest or at least in the next to lowest price proffers. The demand, while considerably less sizable than a month ago, is still fairly keen.

Dibutyl Sebacate—The three leading manufacturers of this material continue to quote for the new period, November 10-December 9, the same prices named in their October 10-November 9 schedules. But the lowest-price producer, while continuing to quote 46 cents per pound in tankcars and 48 cents in drums for carload lots and 50 cents in drums for less than carlots, has included in his drum price schedule the cost of the drums. Another of the leading makers is still holding his material on a basis of 49¾ cents in tankcars and 50¾ cents in drums for carlots while the third manufacturer is continuing to quote the material at 50½ cents in drums for carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—An especially spirited demand for these resins has arisen for the making of coatings for automotive vehicles since a resumption of private passenger car making by two of the leading factors in the automobile industry, both of which are running well ahead of their production schedules and are now being counted upon to double their expected output for 1946, unless checked in their operations by threatened labor troubles. The tight situation in drying oils is virtually the only retarding factor in the use of these resins for automotive coatings and other specifications.

Maleic Resins—Once more available in sizable quantities, limited only by the shortage in rosins and glycerin and the recent markup of the cost of the last-mentioned material.

Varnish Gums

Copal—With no additional arrivals of Congo copal in sight for at least three weeks, local stocks of this natural resin are likely to continue scanty for some time to come, as even the cargo expected toward the end of this month is largely spoken for on orders placed a long time ago, so that most of it will be shipped out to domestic consumers almost immediately upon its receipt here

Shellac—Aside from the receipt at the port of New York of another moderate-sized cargo from Calcutta, containing 945 bags of seedlac, 16 bags of buttonlac and 837 bags of otherwise unspecified lac, there has been no development of importance in the shellac market here within the past week. Though the available supply of seedlac is somewhat more liberal than a month or two ago, it is still inadequate for meeting all bleached shellac requirements and stocks of T. N. and superfine are even scantier because of the meager character of recent arrivals of these types. Bleaching operations are only slightly improved in volume of output and cutting of the white and orange grades continues far behind schedule and needs. Delayed reports on arrivals of shellac at Baltimore within the last fortnight show receipts of 400 bags of seedlac, 125 bags of buttonlac, and 1,080 bags of otherwise unspecified lac in one cargo and of 5,040 pounds of pale grades and 176,150 pounds of otherwise unspecified shellac in the other cargo.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Another arrival of Argentine casein within the past week, consisting of 14,082 bags, or approximately 1,549,020 pounds of this material, has added only slightly to local stocks, as most of this has gone out immediately on old contracts. The local market remains firm. Domestic production is still light, with prices maintained at the OPA ceilings. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports domestic production of dry casein for September as having reached an estimated total of only 640,000 pounds—14 percent lower than a year earlier and the lowest on record for any month since 1922.

Glues—With current production of both hide and bone glues still held down by lack of sufficient raw materials and adequate labor available for work in their plants, manufacturers of these materials continue under the unpleasing necessity for scaling down the orders of many of their customers in making as equitable distributions as possible.

Spencer Joins National Chemical & Manufacturing Co.

J. M. Spencer, recently associated with the Surplus Property Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a specialist in paints, varnishes and lacquers, has joined the staff of the Luminall paint division of National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, as field representative in Louisiana, Southern Alabama, Western Georgia, and Southern Mississippi.

Mr. Spencer, identified for twenty-five years with the paint industry, started his career with the Mound City Paint & Color Company, St. Louis, Mo., and served for six years as special paint salesman for the Lowe Brothers Company in Dayton, Ohio.

Martin-Senour Names Weckel Merchandising Mgr.

The Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has named Howard F. Weckel merchandising manager. Mr. Weckel, who has been manager of the central district and previously advertising manager, has been with the company for twenty years. J. M. Corcoran has been named sales manager of the central district. Frank B. Crawley has been made manager of Nu-Hue Sales and Development.

Trade Briefs

Chicago Rubber Group will hold its fifth annual Christmas party in the Morrison hotel, December 21.

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a meeting in the Carter hotel, November 16.

Socco Plastic Coating Company, 3312 Mines avenue, Los Angeles, is erecting a 9,000 sq. ft. plant to make plastic coatings.

U. S. Pumice Supply Company plans additions to its factory and warehouse buildings in North Hollywood, Calif., at a cost of $3,500.

John H. Weeks, personnel manager of the Cleveland office of the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has been appointed personnel manager for all salaried office employees of the company's divisions throughout the country.

HORSE HEAD XX ZINC OXIDE
LEHIGH LEADED ZINC OXIDE
FLORENCE ZINC OXIDE
KADOX ZINC OXIDE
STANDARD ZINC DUST
CRYPTONE ZS Zinc Sulfide Technically Pure
CRYPTONE BA Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment
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Uniform Quality, for All Uses

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For MASKING the odor of PAINTS, SOLVENTS, MINERAL TERPS, etc., at a fraction of a cent per gallon

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IN SMALL LOTS OR TANK CAR LOTS

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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ESTABLISHED 1925

Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

BALTIMORE Wm. Graham & Co	CLEVELAND S. S. Skelton	LOS ANGELES Pitts & Loughlin	PORTLAND, ORE Miller & Zehrung Chem. Co.
BOSTON Mulcahy & Griffin	DETROIT C. W. Hess Co.	MONTREAL Conant Company Ltd	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls
CHICAGO Philip E. Calo Co.	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Company	NEW ORLEANS E. P. Lestrapes	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
CINCINNATI Deeks & Sprinkel	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc	ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
		PITTSBURGH Jos. A. Burns	TORONTO A. S. Paterson

Current Prices

—Continued from page 36

Wax, micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 50 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works. lb. .14½- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13½
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29½
Montan domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 360 mesh, 90¼%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .9[illegible]
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum xylol prices, same as those for coaltar xylol.

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .25 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .23 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas) 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Yellow, Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1033- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
jars.....lb. 4.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb .10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms..lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb 14½- .18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
Calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb .0585- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —

The performance record of TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) has rightly brought full stardom to this popular member of the TITANOX cast. Where maximum resistance to chalking and a high degree of tint retention are important in exterior house paints, RC steals the show.

After 5 years of exposure, paints formulated with this pigment still show almost complete freedom from cracking and checking and exceptionally high tint retention.

Add to this impressive record its low volume cost and high tinting strength and you have ample reason for the popularity of TITANOX-RC.

Our Paint Service Department invites your inquiry in matters involving the use of white pigments.

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SOLE SALES AGENT

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1. Alkyd Resins meeting Government Specifications.
2. Phenolic and Maleic Resins for Varnishes, Inks, and Lacquers.
3. Ester-Gums, Pale and Extra Hard—Polyol Esters.
4. Alk-Oils A and R.
5. Dehydrated Castor Oils.
6. Talloil Products—oil quota free.
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS TO

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Is your LAMPBLACK in oil strong enough to meet competition?

Our LAMPBLACK R-1501 will permit you to meet or better any competition.

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HIGH TINCTORIAL STRENGTH

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PRICES AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST

CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Monument and Kresson Streets Baltimore 5, Md.

Joins Quaker Oats

Edward A. Reineck has joined the technical sales staff of the chemicals department of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. He will assist in the development of new applications for furfural and its derivatives in the resins and plastics industry. He has been on the staff of The Institute of Paper Chemistry for nine years, engaged in research and application studies of 'Furan' and other resins as finishes, molding powder binders, laminating varnishes, and adhesives.

Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Nov. 5.

Plastic Institute Alumni Ass'n Hears Marshall

Plastics Institute Alumni Association at its October meeting heard John R. Marshall, advertising and sales promotion manager, in collaboration with R. J. Hill, technical sales engineer of the American Cyanamid Company, speak on "Potential Uses of Laminac for Contact Laminating."

Vanick with National Chemical

William Vanick, for twelve years a development and control chemist for Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, has joined the chemical research staff of the Luminall Paint Division of National Chemical & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Vanick will assist in developing several new water-emulsion paint products which the corporation plans to place on the market in 1946.

McCaslin Made Vice-President Of Sewall Paint & Varnish

W. C. McCaslin has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, according to Ross Kyger, president. Mr. McCaslin was formerly with the Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, with whom he had eighteen years service.

CHEMICALS FOR RESINS

Formaldehyde
Paraformaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Pentek* (Pentaerythritol Technical)
Polypentek* (Mixture of polymers of Pentaerythritol, technical grade)

*Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Chrome Yellows
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KRONITEX AA, (Tricresyl Phosphate)
METHOX (Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate,
(Dimethyl "Cellosolve" phthalate)
ETHOX, (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
KP-23, (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

Samples and data on request

"Cellosolve" "Kronisol" "Kronitex", "Methox" "Ethox" and "Kapsol" are trademarks

For inorganic phosphorus products, represented by Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J.
For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney Hunter Inc. Lyndhurst, N. J.

Acme White Executive

Benjamin M. McDade has been appointed executive representative of the Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit, Mich. Mr. McDade has a record of forty-three years' activity as sales representative of the Sherwin-Williams Company, having served in the Detroit area for the greater part of that time.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: August

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines as reported to the Bureau of Census for August, 1945, compared with those for July:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	748,480	$49,980

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints, which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	2,000,200	$154,579
casein-bound	320,698	20,123
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*207,725	261,796
dry-powder form	813,045	65,131
glue-bound	231,709	10,557

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	629,532	$27,792
Coldwater	1,360,747	73,116

Sales of these products for August, compared with those for July, 1945, were as follows:—

	August	July
Plastic paints.....lbs.	748,480	784,331
value.	$49,980	$50,059
Coldwater paints.value.	$512,186	$481,904
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,990,279	1,808,705
value.	$110,908	$87,066

Brooklyn Varnish Gets New Plant

The Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company has acquired a new plant at Jay and Plymouth streets, Brooklyn. The two new fireproof buildings are connecting and together will have three times the floor space of the present plant. At present the buildings are temporarily occupied by a special service department of the United States Army, but the company hopes to move into the new plant within the next few months. The offices of the company and the laboratory will be on the premises.

Plasticote Company Names Capalbo Chief Chemist

The Plasticote Company, textile coaters, Paterson, N. J., has named Albert J. Capalbo chief chemist in charge of production. Mr. Capalbo will further develop the company's recently announced line of new synthetic resin finishes and will handle the engineering and construction of additional coating equipment especially designed for their application to fabric.

Cardinal Paint Buys Buckie Printers Roller

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, Chicago, Ill., has been sold to the Cardinal Paint Corporation of St. Louis for an approximate purchase price of $14,000.

'Plastics Newsfront' Issued

The plastics division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has released the first issue of "Plastics Newsfront," an external house magazine dealing with applications of molding compounds, resin adhesives, and laminating resins.

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decline

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for September, 1945, compared with September, 1944, were as follows:—

	September 1945	September 1944
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$433,363.22	$619,450.11
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	124,443,164.67	103,871,012.84
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	3,508,535.91	11,272,825.00
Gasoline	38,232,055.68	32,930,914.78
Lubricating oils	5,591,697.18	6,079,396.28
Narcotics, including special taxes	16,069.62	17,143.68
Oleomargarin special taxes	196,070.44	350,885.18
Totals	$4,121,542,518.03	$5,057,271,164.19

Pittsburgh Plate Glass To Up Brush Output

As part of an expansion program of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, $500,000 has been appropriated for an addition to its Keene, N. H., plant for the production of brush handles and staple-set brushes. The company has leased the entire production facilities and services of the Superset Brush Company, Bellows Falls, for a minimum period of three years.

American-Marietta Buys Leon Finch Company

American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has acquired Leon Finch Company, Ltd., manufacturer of lacquers, synthetic enamels and automotive refinishing materials, Los Angeles. Leon Finch, founder of the company, will remain as president and general manager to manage the business.

Browne Gets Sales Post With Standard Varnish

Landon Browne has been appointed technical sales representative for the Standard Varnish Works, Brooklyn, in upper New York State and Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Browne has been associated with the Standard Varnish as a chemist for many years.

Sommer in Trade Sales Post

Ray H. Sommer has been named trade sales manager of the Interchemical Corporation Finishes Division, successor to Murphy Finishes Corporation, with which Mr. Sommer has been connected since 1920 in the advertising, promotion and sales department.

Arco Names McCormick And Bobalek to Posts

J. J. McCormick has been made manager of the products development laboratory and Dr. Edward G. Bobalek has been named manager of the resin research department of the Arco Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, according to Dr. Eugene W. Kanning, research director of the company.

Capt. E.J. Butler Discharged

Captain Edward J. Butler, treasurer of McDougall-Butler Company, makers of paints, varnishes and enamels, Buffalo, N. Y., has received an honorable discharge from the Army. He entered active service in 1941.

Lever Bros. to Build

Lever Brothers Company plans construction of a $10,000,000 plant in St. Louis. The company plans call for later expansion in the St. Louis area which will represent a total construction investment of about $40,000,000.

Art on a drum

When art is put on a steel drum it's working art—it's not intended for the pretty-class. It tells and shows "what's in the drum . . . who sent it . . . how to use it."

DRUM APPEAL is part of the liquid packaging plans of many firms — their drums will be attractive but, more important, they will be effective. Color, *plus* trade marks, instructions and advertising. That's art on a drum and it's *drum appeal.*

Users of VISEGRIP CLOSURES and VISEGRIP CAP SEALS have available to them a service that will put art on their drums. Rieke maintains that service in line with a policy of doing substantially more than selling a flange and a plug. *Engineering,* to develop closures that meet requirements fully . . . *precision production . . . engineering service* for drum manufacturers . . . *art service* for drum users.

VISEGRIP CAP SEALS are a very effective medium in a program of *drum appeal.* They present trade marks, instructions and advertising **at a point that must be seen.**

The Rieke organization will plan and design VISEGRIP CAP SEALS that are coordinated with other plans. If you can use this service we shall be glad to have you request us to call to discuss your requirements.

The features of VISEGRIP CLOSURES and VISEGRIP CAP SEALS are available to you for your drums. SPECIFY VISEGRIP. *Every drum manufacturer in the United States has a stock of* VISEGRIP CLOSURES *and is equipped to build them into your drums with Rieke dies.*

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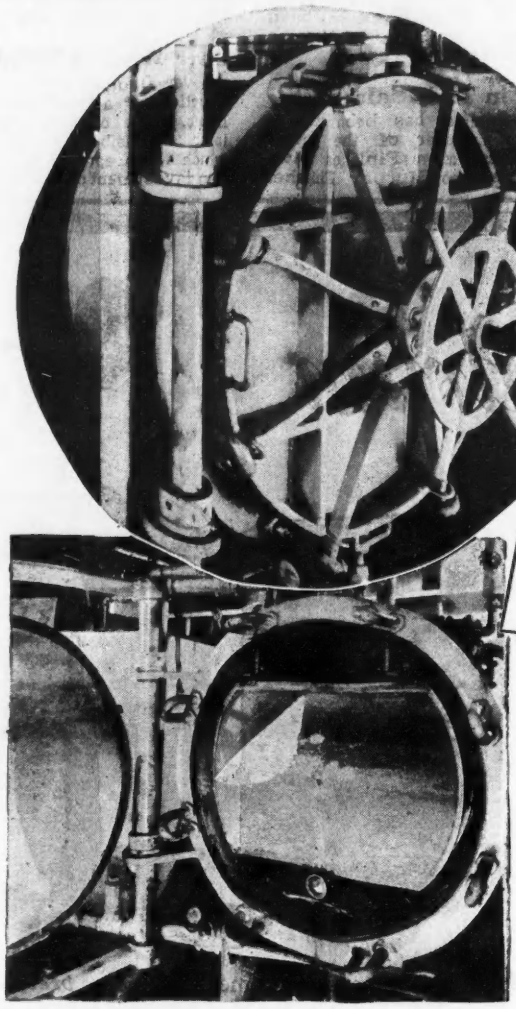
Removes ALL OIL from condensed returns used for boiler feed



Upper picture shows the Refiner with special quick-locking door in place. Lower photo shows door open. Note how filter bed is peeled easily from pressure leaves in one piece.

The REFINER

A revolutionary new filter PROVEN IN SERVICE

1. Eliminates oil entering boilers. Improves boiler efficiency. Reduces boiler maintenance costs.
2. Saves heat units and fresh water by clarifying contaminated returns formerly dumped.
3. Removes free and EMULSIFIED oil from water to less than one-tenth part per million.
4. Requires no chemicals or wasteful back-washing.
5. Is simple, inexpensive to operate.
6. Requires little space.

THE REFINER is an outstanding achievement in filters designed for extremely fine filtration. It breaks the tightest emulsion in condensate and removes both emulsified and free oil from an oil content as high as 90 parts per million down to a guaranteed maximum of one-tenth ppm.

The REFINER features compactness and low-cost operation. Flow rates of 20 to 200 gpm are obtained in single units. A battery of units provides greater capacities. The cost of filtered liquid by this new method of emulsion breaking is extremely low. No back-wash water is used.

The REFINER will greatly step up the efficiency of your plant and reduce boiler maintenance costs. Engineering assistance will be furnished gladly.

APPLICATIONS

The REFINER can be used as a polishing filter for practically any liquid, including boiler feed water and condensate, alcoholic, malt and other beverages, chemicals, aromatics, paints, varnishes, lacquers, soaps, detergents, juices and liquid foods, and liquids used in processing other substances. The pressure-tight cylinder permits filtration of volatile, inflammable, and hazardous liquids. It also removes turbid matter of the same specific gravity as the liquid.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

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Blackburn-Smith Mfg. Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Condenser Service & Engineering Co., Inc., builders of Evaporators, Stage Heaters, Gas Coolers, Drain Coolers and Heaters, Aftercoolers, Air Preheaters, Fuel Oil Heaters, Jacket Water Coolers, Process Heat Exchangers, Transformer Oil Coolers, Generator Air Coolers, Lubricating Oil Coolers, Storage Tank Oil Heaters, Feed Water Heaters, Distillers, Industrial and Oil Refinery Heat Exchangers, and other types of heat exchange equipment.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

With the improvement in production of crude cottonseed and peanut, oils trading broadened to some extent during the week, though crushers restricted business to prompt shipment and were still backward in accepting contracts for future delivery. Inquiry was active for soybean oil but producers were not offering freely. Scarcity of supplies continued to curtail trading in all oils and fats and prices were maintained at ceilings.

There was no improvement, as yet, in available supplies of linseed oil, though receipts of domestic and Argentine seed were heavy during the past fortnight in this area. The lack of drying oils resulted in further brisk buying of domestic tung oil by the paint trade and the bulk of this season's output has been purchased at ceilings. Production up to next April has been contracted for and some producers have withdrawn from the market. Dehydrated castor and oiticica oils were also in active request.

Cotton crop was estimated at 9,368,000 bales, as of November 1, by the Crop Reporting Bureau, against 9,779,000 bales, October 1, and 12,230,000 bales produced last year. Yield per acre was placed at 249.7 pounds, compared with 260.7 pounds, October 1, and 293.5 pounds, final, for last year.

Another step in the program to halt diversion of live hogs from customary marketing channels was taken by OPA by increasing live hog ceilings 5c. per 100 pounds at thirteen terminal markets, effective November 8. The action also designates one new interior market with an increase of 10c. per 100 pounds.

Unchanged ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of soybeans to be processed for oil were announced November 2 by the OPA. They are:—grade No. 2, 14 percent moisture, yellow and green—$2.10 a bushel; grade No. 2—classes III brown, IV black and V mixed—$1.90 a bushel.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	191.9

For Current Prices see page 9.

Cottonseed Oil

Buying interest in crude oil continued keen, but trading was restricted owing to limited offerings. Reports from the South state that most mills were in production and sales were confined to prompt delivery at ceilings, with crushers, as yet unwilling to accept business for future shipment.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	....	14.31 nom.
March	....	....	14.31 nom.
May	....	....	14.00 bid
July	....	....	14.00 bid
September	....	....	13.90 bid
October	....	....	13.70 bid

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valleq. 12⅝c.; Texas, 12¼c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Nov. 8.—Trading on cottonseed products spasmodic. Much cotton still in fields. Ginning to date far behind normal. Seed receipts should improve sharply.

Linseed Oil

Further arrivals of Argentine seed was noted during the week. A cargo of 7,986 tons was received by the U. S. Commercial Company for allocation to crushers on the Eastern seaboard. Two more steamers were expected to arrive with seed from the Argentine shortly at New York and Philadelphia. The oil supply has not as yet been increased and crushers continued to turn down new business and confined operations to withdrawals against former orders. The call for oil against contracts slackened to some extent during the week, but demand was still in excess of available supplies. Consumers were anxious to place contracts for January forward requirements, with crushers unable to accept this business, because of the uncertainty of obtaining seed.

Flaxseed production in 1946 will be supported by acreage payments or otherwise at an average level equivalent to $3.60 per bushel, Minneapolis, the Department of Agriculture announced November 8. These returns were about the same paid for the 1945 crop.

Montevideo, Nov. 7 (Comtelburo).—Uruguay has offered Russia linseed oil at 61 Uruguayan cents per kilo, f.o.b. Uruguayan ports, and sellers concerned are now awaiting a reply from Russia. The price of linseed oil here last week was approximately 45 Uruguayan cents per kilo.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Mills were producing at top capacity last week, having solved most of their labor troubles and having a liberal supply of flaxseed on hand to guarantee operations.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	8,220,000	6,060,000
Since Sept. 1	71,860,000	70,170,000

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Linseed oil supplies continued scarce. Oil was named at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed—Eastern crushers continued to show an active inquiry for seed in the Northwest. Offerings were scanty and trading light at ceilings.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—The cash situation continued firm at ceilings, with buyers taking all offerings on a spot and to-arrive basis, shipments to be made before June 30. Seed receipts were smaller during the week. Eastern buyers are showing more interest in the Northwest crop and they endeavored to cover their positions before the close of navigation on the Great Lakes.

	—Receipts— 1945-46		—Shipments— 1944-45	
This wk.	564,000	278,000	376,500	24,000
Since Sept. 1	14,526,000	7,922,500	2,254,000	1,023,000

Buenos Aires, Nov. 9.—Flaxseed shipments from the Argentine totaled 460,000 bushels during the week, some 421,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 39,000 bushels to the Continent. Visible supply of seed was estimated at 1,575,000 bushels. Seed was quoted at $1.66 per bushels, f.o.b. steamer.

Hull, Nov. 9.—Bombay, £36, December-February; Calcutta, £34, December-February; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Keen demand continued to feature this market. Production was sold up and crushers limited activities to delivery against contracts.

Oiticica—The arrival of 970 tons in bulk at New York and 855 drums at Baltimore were noted during the week. Most of the oil was for delivery against former contracts. Market was firm and unchanged. Trading for spot delivery was fair at current levels. Offerings for shipment from Brazil continued light.

Olive—Importers were still waiting for offers for shipment from Spain during the week. It was reported doubtful that oil would be available from Italy during this season. Reports from California indicated a small production, owing to small crop of olives which are commanding unprecedented prices.

Peanut Oil—Full production is under way and selling was fairly general for spot and 30-day shipment. Crushers are swamped with bids for season's production at full ceiling prices but few trades of this type have been made in recent weeks. OPA corrected shellers' ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of Virginia type of raw-in-shell nuts, United States jumbo and fancy grades to 15¼c. a pound instead of 15½c., as announced October 30.

Soybean—Offerings of crude oil were light as production was sold well ahead. Trading was moderate at ceilings in the West and in the Southeast for prompt and forward delivery. Consuming demand was excellent.

Tung—An active demand absorbed all offerings and the season's production was reported sold up to next April at ceilings. Consumers were in the market for additional commitments, but offerings were scarce and orders were unfilled. One of the largest producers and some of the smaller plants sold their entire output and withdrew from the market. Cables from China received this week stated that shipping facilities of Hankow

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding

DARLING & COMPANY *Manufacturers*
42nd & S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

were practically destroyed and it would be a long time before shipments of oil and other products could be made from this important center.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved production resulted in a moderate increase in offerings which were promptly taken at ceilings. Demand continued active and exceeded supplies.

Lard—Available supplies were restricted and business was spasmodic and mainly for moderate quantities. Market was firm at ceilings. The lard set-aside order was reduced from 4 percent to 3½ percent of live weight of slaughtered hogs, effective November 4. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 5,243,934 pounds, November 1, compared with 6,568,680 pounds October 1 and 23,285,912 pounds for November 1, last year.

Tallow—Trading in tallow showed some improvement owing to the increased output. Demand was unsatisfied and supplies were absorbed at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras — Active demand continued to absorb supplies. Stocks were limited and the market was firm at ceilings.

Grease O'l—Heavy demand kept this market in a soldup condition. Eastern producers were shipping white grease to the West to increase the oil production in that section. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil—Trading was light and spotty. While prices were maintained for small quantities, buyers, ideas were below ceilings for carlots.

Oleo—Offerings were scanty and the market firm at ceilings. Production was sold well ahead.

Fish Oils

Menhaden — Buying interest continued keen, but business was slow in the absence of offerings of crude and refined oils. Bids were reported at ceilings. Fishing was expected to start shortly off the North Carolina coast.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—Menhaden fishing companies located at Morehead City and Southport, North Carolina, have not yet started operations, but are expected to begin activities any day, if signs of the fish are noted. Expectations at this time were optimistic, in view of the good results obtained in Chesapeake Bay toward the latter part of the season.

Sardine — Trading was quiet, though inquiry continued active. Supplies of refined oil were scarce and well held at ceilings. Crude oil was bid at ceilings with no sellers. Stormy weather curtailed fishing off the Pacific coast last week.

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Rain and wind lashed the Pacific coast last week, resulting in bad fishing conditions. However, prices remained stable.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Production taken as fast as available by consumers against former contracts. Offerings were light with makers taking care of regular customers' requirements. Prices were firm.

Stearic Acid — Consuming demand was excellent with production inadequate to cover requirements. Production was sold well ahead. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Situation is steadily getting worse, with no improvement in sight. A large percentage of the production is being channelled through growers and ginners through seed exchanges resulting in their dominating the supply. Every week sees more feed mixers temporarily closing down account of the inability to acquire sufficient ingredients.

Linseed Meal — Deliveries against contracts reduced by the scarcity of cars. Demand continued keen, with offerings light. Export inquiry also active.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Buyers continued to fight over the meager supplies of protein feeds, none of them able to obtain the volume needed to satisfy their outstanding orders.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	12,520,000	8,400,600
Since Sept. 1	112,500,000	97,924,000

Peanut Meal — Crushers are besieged to make deferred bookings at ceiling prices, but the majority continued to sell only against weekly production. In some instances, growers demanded the meal from their peanuts, something never before encountered by the crushing trade. Although most mills are in production, it is not possible for them to meet the demand.

Soybean—This week will see the height of the soybean movement with Southeastern crushers acquiring only a fraction of the tonnage they were authorized to purchase. Midwestern elevators are offering no encouragement that substantial tonnage of beans will be shipped from now on, even though Southeastern crushers are willing to pay the 5c. per bushel advance. Unless Southeastern crushers are able to acquire their full quota of soybeans the now critical protein meal situation will become desperate.

Waxes

Beeswax — Receipts totaled 100 bags from Brazil during the week for delivery against orders. This market appeared more stable during the week with shipments of African crude ranging from 40c. to 43c. per pound, according to position, New York delivery. Trading was spotty and the market strong.

Carnauba — All offerings from reliable sources were reported taken for consumers account for April-May shipment from Brazil at prices ranging from 30c. to 35c. per pound above recent price ceilings. It was stated that wax supplies there were limited and it was doubtful whether many contracts booked during the past two weeks would be fulfilled.

Ouricury — Some business was reported booked for April-May shipment from 30c. to 35c. per pound higher than former ceilings. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for prompt and nearby position, but the bulk of sales was transacted in futures.

Copley Made Director

Duncan M. Copley, chief chemist for the Norwich Pharmacal Company, has been elected to its directorate. Mr. Copley has been with the Norwich organization for twenty-six years.

Proved in Food Products! C. P. glycerine is a food itself, substantially equivalent in food value to carbohydrate. It has high sweetening power. No wonder it's used by so many manufacturers!

Proved in Cosmetics! C. P. glycerine's non-toxicity, emollient properties, resistance to evaporation, solvent power, and compatibility make it ideal for use in many cosmetics. Use glycerine!

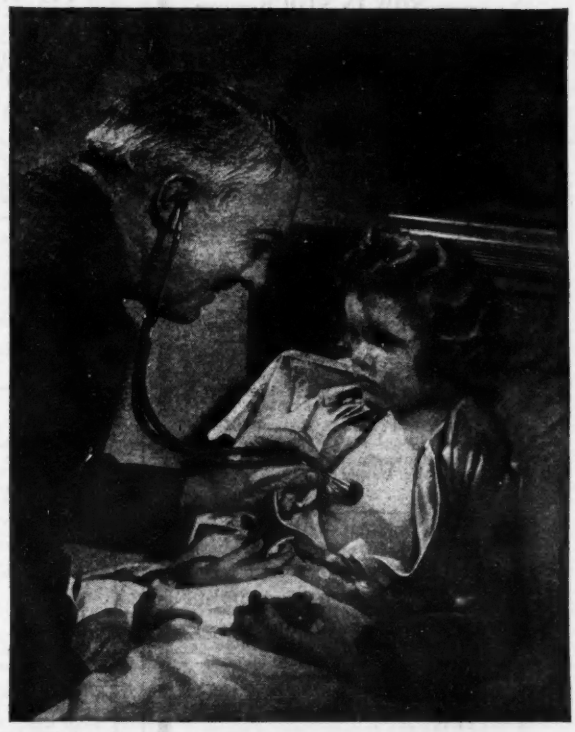
Why Glycerine is a Superior Humectant: PERMANENCE

GLYCERINE as a humectant is permanent. Its permanence is a result of its low vapor pressure, its compatibility with hydrophilic materials, and its lack of tendency to "creep."

In the absence of a permanent humectant, glues dry out and are no longer adhesive and flexible; paper wrappings become dry and brittle; tobacco gives a less smooth and mellow smoke; cosmetics and dentifrices cake and crack; certain leather products become harsh and rough.

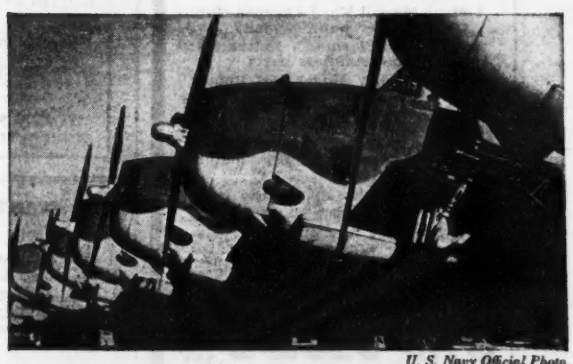
Does the adhesive on your scratch-pad or in a bookbinding become brittle? If so, the chances are that it has not been plasticized with glycerine but with some other material.

Glycerine is not only a superior humectant but a preferred plasticizer, solvent, carrier, preservative, lubricant, and key component in many essential products and materials. Its high viscosity, high solvent power, compatibility, non-toxicity, and other valuable properties can help you make superior products. Use glycerine, the time-tested ingredient, now freely available for the production of civilian goods. Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., Dept. K-6



Proved in Medicines! C. P. glycerine, used as a solvent, carrier, and component of ointments, emollient solutions, plasters, and many other pharmaceuticals, is an old standby — proved safe.

Proved in Packaging! Because C. P. glycerine is non-toxic, it is used in the manufacture of transparent wrappings coming in contact with foods or food products. Use glycerine—and be sure!



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FMC Liquidating

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CHEMICAL-PROCESS EQUIPMENT

HUGE FIRST MACHINERY BUILDING CONFISCATED TO MAKE WAY FOR N.Y. HOUSING PROJECT.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE NOT APPEARED IN PREVIOUS FMC ADS.

For complete stock list, see last few issues of O. P. & D.

Complete Plant, Processing Liver Oil (New England) including chiefly, Coil and Jacketed Tanks, with agitators; capacities from 1,000 gal. to 4,500 gal.

——NOW IN STOCK——

Day and FMC New Powder Mixers; 200 lb. to 4,000 lb.
3 Stainless Steel Jktd. Kettles; 50-100-150 gal.
1 Elgin Single Head, Semi-Aut. Capping Machine
1 Complete Set-up; Bottom Carton Sealer, Filler and Top Sealer by Triangle Packaging Co.
3 Auger Type Fillers; by Stokes & Smith and Triangle
2 Samco Semi-Aut. Vac. Fillers; 8 Spout and 13 Spout
2 Kari Kiefer Visco Fillers; Piston or Gear Types
1 Colton No. 2 B single Punch Tablet Machine
1 Gehnrich Gas Fired Truck Type Dryer; 36 in. x 68 in. x 82 in.
1 W. & P. Lab. size 2-gal. Double Arm Z Mixer; tilting
1 Industrial Rotary Vacuum Filter; 6 ft. x 3 ft. complete
1 American Monel Basket 28-in. Centrifugal Extractor
1 Langsenkamp Brush Type Finisher or Pulper; Bronze

FMC Is Now NEGOTIATING for the Purchase of the Following:

1 Heavy Duty Single Punch Tablet Press; 5 in. x 3½ in. maximum
1 Horiz Haller Model HB 18 Stem Aut. Rotary Filler up to qts.
1 Filler Machine Co. 4 Monel Pistons; rising table; up to 8 oz.
2 Lehman Two-Roll Mills; 6 in. x 12 in S.S.; 2-Roll Jktd. 5 in. x 14 in.
1 Sweetland No. 10 with 54 Lead-Lined leaves; 2-in. spacing
2 Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers; 27½ in. x 63 in. plus accessories
1 Mitts Merrill No. 3 Chipper Hog; two tons per hour capacity
3 Sharples Clarifier - Extractors; monel and stainless parts
2 F. J. Stokes Model 15B Rotary Aut. Powder Fillers with Capping attachments; up to 2-lb. packages; motorized
2 Quimby No. 3 Screw Pumps; steam Jacketed; 10 H.P. motors

For Complete Details on Any Item, Write, Wire or Phone. The FIRST MACHINERY CORP is NOT Going Out of Business.

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AGENCIES WANTED

Canada: Plan ahead and introduce your products to Canadian consumers now through progressive Canadian agents seeking representation for American manufacturers on industrial and aromatic chemicals or specialty lines; well established firm in eastern Canadian markets. Also good connections for world-wide export trade. OPD 424.

CLOSURES OFFERED

For Sale: Approximately 1,000,000 plastic shaker type spouts (thermo plastic). Size: 24 mm. Color: black. Special Feature: Beneath easily removable friction-fit reseal cap there is a break-off tip. Closure is specially designed to assure non-leaking of contents. Suitable for shampoos, hair tonic, bitters, etc. Samples will be mailed postpaid on request. OPD 450.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Two porcelain lined approx. 160 gals. me and one steel pebble mill; two 500 gals. lacquer mixing tanks—open top. OPD 413.

Mixer, 25-50 gallons; air-tight cover; glass, nickel or stainless steel lined; anchor agitator with or without jackets. Write Box 372, 113 W. 42d street, N. Y.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Available—Any quantities of Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, 98%, Technical and C. P., packaged according to specifications. OPD 402.

For Sale: Approximately 3,500 gallons high grade varnishes. Half located in New England, balance in Southwest. Opportunity for Paint Grinder or Floor Finisher to get quality merchandise at reasonable price. OPD 422.

MATERIALS OFFERED

We offer for sale sodium tungstate, tungstic acid, and tungstic oxide, for industrial and laboratory use. OPD 403.

For immediate sale at unusual prices: 5,000 pounds tannic acid ointment, packed in one pound jars. U.S.P.; 24,000 pints aromatic spirits of ammonia, U.S.P., packed in one pint glass containers; 935 new prescription scales, with weights; 800 thousand cylindrical 8-ounce cans, friction covers, 4½-in. diameter, 1 9/16-in. high. OPD 446.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 428.

They finished their job—Let's finish ours!

BUY! **VICTORY LOAN** HOLD!

MAKE JOBS FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN — SELL US YOUR IDLE MACHINERY

★ SEND US YOUR LIST TODAY FOR POSTWAR PRODUCTION ★

Special Items from Stock

1—WORLD AUTOMATIC ROTARY LABELER, M.D.
1—1000 GAL. LEAD-LINED CLOSED TANK, LEAD COILS.
1—ALL COPPER 5' DIA. VACUUM PAN WITH CONDENSER AND VAC. PUMP.
1—500 GAL. JACK. AGIT. AUTOCLAVE, STEEL, HAMMER WELDED CONSTRUCTION 200 LB. JACK. PRESS, 550 LB. INTERNAL PRESS.
1—KOMAREK-GREAVES BRIQUETTE PRESS, WITH 2—22"x24" FACE, ROLLS FOR EGG-SHAPED BRIQUETTES, RATED 25 TONS PER HOUR.
1—2500 LB. HORIZONTAL STEEL DRY POWDER MIXER, SPIRAL AGITATOR.

5—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
13—OLIVER FILTERS, 4'x6', 6'x6'; wood and iron; 8'x8', 8'x12'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

DRYERS

6—B. & C. 28" Dia. x 60" face Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, complete.
1—Devine Vacuum shelf Dryer, 8 shelves 40" x 42", complete with Stokes H.V. pump, condenser.
6—Atmospheric TRUCK DRYERS—each has 4 trucks, each truck holds 40 trays, 1,280 sq. ft. tray surface per dryer. Equipped with trays, heating coils, fans, etc.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
1—Devine 3'x9' Bronze Double Drum Rotary Vacuum Dryer, complete with all auxiliaries.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZER or VACUUM PAN DRYER.
2—70"x30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x30', 5'x30', 70"x30', 6'x60'.
1—7'6"x75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.
8—ROTARY KILNS, 6'x60', 8'x126', 8'x135'.
1—5'x12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry, complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.
1—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER, 4'x12'.

2—4' x 30' DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS.
1—YORK 40 ton AIR CONDITIONING UNIT with 60 HP motor.
1—Battery of 2—3' x 5' TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3 deck with motor generator.

ANDERSON EXPELLERS
12—Anderson No. 1 Oil Expellers, with 7½ H.P. A.C. motors. Excellent condition.

1—PNEUMATIC SCALE AUTO. PACKAGING UNIT, complete, with liner.

MILLS AND PULVERIZERS
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—6'x5' Burrstone Lined; 1—32"x42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—24"x24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 2, No. 0000.
3—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6"x16", 5'x22", also 6'x12' Rod Mill.
2—8'x30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6'x36".
1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
1—600 gal. 5'x6' BALL MILL.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 12x30, 16x40 water cooled.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER, with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL, 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.

23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP, 16x16x12.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100-gal. per hour.
1—Abbe Blutergess SIFTER No. 1.
6—Dopp C.I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 gal. to 100 gal.; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gal.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS. Other sizes up to 750 gal.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

LIQUIDATION
Machinery and Equipment of small PAINT PLANT—Roller Mills, Stone Mills, Paste Mixers, Change Can Mixers, etc. Send for details.

2—200 gal. GLASS LINED jack. KETTLES.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P.S.I.
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
3—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1⅛"; 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾"; 2—Stokes N single punch ½".
1—U.S. Bottlers, 22-spout Rotary Vac. Bottle Filler, m.d.
3—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers and Separators, m.d.
4—DeLaval Clarifiers and Separators, m.d.
1—Portable Revolvator 1000 lb., 11' overall height, m.d.
1—McClellan Dry Powder Tumbling Mixer, 1500 lbs.
1—J. H. Day Size 10 Jack Imperial Mixer, 30 gal.
9—Copper & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES, 50 to 500 gal. Some with agitator.

1—Bucket Elevator, steel enclosed—78', c. c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3—60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc., included.

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Large Chemical Plant
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Complete Bulletin on Request

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1—Scott Evaporator, Quadruple Effect, Approx. 2,500 sq. ft. per effect.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, with 54 leaves on 2" centers.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter.
3—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Presses, closed delivery, Rubber and Bakelite Plates.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Filter Press, closed delivery, Rubber-Covered Plates and Frames.
1—American 2 Disc 6' Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Filters, brand new.
1—Oliver Robison 6' x 4' Top Feed Ni-Resist Filter.
2—Oliver Filters, 3' x 1', 5' x 8'.
1—Feinc 5' x 4' Rotary Continuous Filter, complete.
6—Rotary Dryers, 6' x 60', 6' x 40', 5' x 36', 5' x 21', 4' x 24'.
2—Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 27'.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers—Buffalo with 12—30" x 80" shelves, Devine with 13—50" x 78" shelves.
4—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1'6" x 3'6", 4' x 10', 3' x 12', 5' x 23'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,000 gals.
6—Roller Mills—Kent 4 Roll, 13" x 32" High Speed: Ross 3 Roll, 12" x 30".
1—5 Roll Raymond Mill, complete with Fan, Piping, and Motors.
2—Rotex Sifters, 20" x 80" Triple Deck; 20" x 48" Single Deck.
2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5'.
3—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2½' x 24", 4½' x 16", 2' x 8".
3—Abbe Pebble Mills, 175, 200, 325 gal.
2—Promulsion Mills, Stainless Steel, 3 HP.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 30", 42", 5' and 6' dia.
1,900 ft. of Lamson & Matthews Heavy Duty Roller Conveyor, 22" and 26".
1—400 gal. Pfaudler Glass-Lined, Jktd. Agtd. Kettle.
1—125 gal. Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle.
1—125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettle.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 100 gal.
3—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
2—80 and 125 gal. Dopp Jacketed, Agitated Kettles.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
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1—Lancaster 30" dia. Batch Mixer.
3—Powder Mixers, 100 to 800 lb.
2—Day Imperial Double Arm Mixers, 30 and 50 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
12—Lead Mixers, 80, 100 gal.
4—Rubber - Lined Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'.
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills.
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler.
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Filler.
1—Stokes Style "F" Single Punch Tablet Machine, ¾".
1—60 gal. CAST SEMI-STEEL Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite, De Lavel No. 600 Clarifiers.
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugals, solid baskets.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48" x 40", 5' x 6'.
3—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 7'.
6—Copper and Steel Va. Pans, 50 to 750 gal.
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pump.
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
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MATERIALS WANTED

Paradichlorbenzene wanted in crystals or nuggets any size. Will buy small or large quantities C. O. D. OPD 370.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 452.

POSITIONS VACANT

Young man wanted with technical background to sell solvents in New York metropolitan area. Reply with full information to OPD 449.

FOR SALE

1—Raymond 5-roll high side Pulverizer.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
2—Oliver Filters: 3 x 4 and 6 x 4'.
1—36" Johnson 42-plate rec. Filter Press.
1—3 x 15' direct heat Rotary Dryer.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer belt drive.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
2—24 x 48" Vibrating Screens (New).
3—10-cup International Centrifuges.
1—10x20x12" Union Dry Vacuum Pump.
12—80 gal. O. & T. Lead & Color Mixers.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
3—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30".

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
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LIQUIDATION

WET GRINDING PLANT

1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Startevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
1—No. 6 Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
25—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 150 to 1,000 gals.
3—Pfaudler Glass-Lined tanks, 35 & 65 gals.
2—150 gal Copper Jack. Kettles
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
1—Day 100-lb. Powder Mixer.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 70*

the retail price ceiling remains unchanged, according to the Office of Price Administration. The action was effective November 10.

The Department of Agriculture now has 2,000 long tons of Malabar black pepper for sale to grinders who have been unable to replenish the stocks of Netherlands East Indies black pepper they made available to the armed forces.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Demand for practically all botanical drugs and spices continued to exceed the supply here this week as the season draws to a close. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type. One marketer quotes 40c. per pound, another 65c. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots guaranteed to contain less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Business Wants

POSITIONS VACANT

Tablet Production man: Experienced in all phases of tablet production, such as; batch preparation, granulation, coating and polishing, compressing, and be able to dismantle and repair all types of Stokes machines used in these operations. Must be able to take complete charge as department head. In reply, state complete details of training, experience, with recent photo and salary desired. OPD 425.

Pharmaceutical Chemist and/or bacteriologist: Biologist, experienced in the control and analytical laboratory work in the production of tablets, liquids, ointments, powders, biologicals, and bio-chemicals. Must be able to take complete charge as department head and assist in the development of new products, also, the writing of copy in direct mail and journal advertisement. Plant located in central state. In reply, state complete details of training, experience, with recent photo, and salary desired. OPD 426.

Synthetic Enamel and lacquer formulators: We need one or two expert formulators for industrial and automotive finishes. Must be able to formulate quickly and accurately on either synthetic enamels or lacquers, or both. Also must supervise production of first batches on new formulations. Located in Southeast. Give full details in first letter including education, experience and salary desired. OPD 445.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist, familiar with production of synthetic organic detergents. To take charge of plant and research. Excellent proposition offered. Write stating full qualifications. All replies in confidence. OPD 420.

Chemist or chemical engineer—age 25 to 30—some experience or educational background in lacquer formulation and testing. Good working conditions, excellent opportunity. Write personnel department, Brunswick - Balke - Collender Co., Muskegon, Mich.

We need a chemical engineer who has had considerable experience in soaps, vegetable oils, and fats, to take charge of production and development. Salary in proportion to accomplishment and ability. OPD 443.

Wanted—Graduate chemist for reseafch on gravure printing ink. Experience in this or related fields, such as lacquers, required. Eastern location. Give full particulars including salary required. OPD 451.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Sales executive, broad experience in market development, technical service, domestic distribution, purchasing, export, import, seeks responsible position. OPD 404.

Chemist M.Sc. degree, synthetic organic research, 5 years experience in following fields: sex hormones research, development and analyses, organic acid halides and peroxides. Salary requirements $75. OPD 421.

Sales Manager, chemist, 18 years directing sales, technical service and development; 25 years selling. Available for position or partnership. Prefer raw materials for chemical and allied industries. OPD 444.

Organic Chemist, 28, B.A., M.B.A., six years experience in emulsion paints, lacquers and cosmetics including research, plant operation, sales service and control. Prefer progressive small company in the East. Available on short notice. OPD 448.

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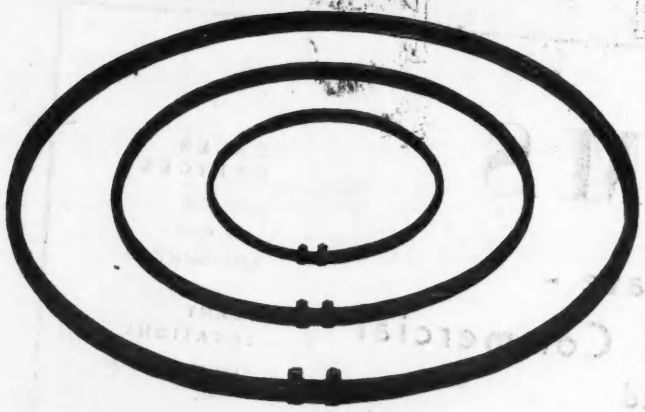

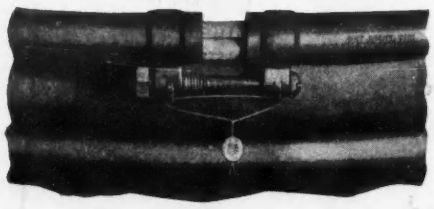

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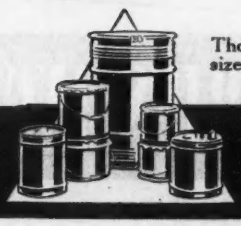

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